

AN IMPRESSIVE TRIBUTE

Paid To Rev. Fr. Patrick J. Finnigan by Portsmouth People

A GREAT THROG OF MOURNERS GATHERS IN SACRED EDIFICE

Church of The Immaculate Conception Crowded by Friends Of The Dead Clergyman

NEARLY EVERY PRIEST OF THE DIOCESE ASSEMBLES TO DO HONOR TO A MUCH-LOVED MAN

It was an impressive tribute which was paid to the late Rev. Fr. Patrick J. Finnigan at the Church of the Immaculate Conception this (Tuesday) morning. The sacred edifice was completely filled and among the mourners were people from every walk of life. It was in the best sense a representative gathering, such a gathering as would naturally be assembled when the last rites were being held over the body of a man universally loved and respected.

Conspicuous among the mourners were His Honor, Mayor William E. Marvin, and the members of the city council. The pastors of the other churches of the city were also in attendance, all these by special invitation. Those who responded to the general invitation included many of the most prominent business and professional men of the city.

City Marshal Thomas Entwistle was among those in the church.

Others in attendance were Street Commissioner William G. Marshall and Superintendent of Schools Ernest L. Silver. A delegation from the Catholic Order of Foresters of Claremont, where Fr. Finnigan was formerly rector, occupied seats in the church.

The altar and the interior of the church were draped in mourning colors, the altar in purple, while streamers of black and white extended from the ceiling to the walls. The body of the beloved rector lay in state before the altar.

Long before the hour at which the funeral services began, half-past ten, the great throng of mourners had filled the church. Hundreds gazed reverently upon the body of Fr. Finnigan and there was every manifestation of sincere grief. This grief was by no means confined to the parishioners of the dead clergyman.

During the night, the body was guarded by members of the local Catholic organizations. From eight until nine o'clock, the various societies were gathered in the church in a body. From eleven until six o'clock this (Monday) morning, two guards of honor, selected in turn from the different organizations, constantly watched the casket.

Many Clergymen Present

The funeral was attended by nearly every Catholic clergyman in the state, all of whom felt for Fr. Finnigan the deepest respect and affection. The names of the priests from other cities and towns are appended:

Rev. Frank O'Neil, Ashuelot; Rev. James McGill, Harrisville; Rev. Edward Burke, Rev. Morris Redden, Rev. Henry Lessard, Rev. Daniel Gorman, Rev. U. Godin, Nashua; Rev. J. E. Finan, Exeter; Rev. P. E. Walsh, Dover; Rev. Joseph Conoran, Rev. Fr. Paradis, Rochester; Rev. James McCooney, Newmarket; Rev. Fr. Dumars, Somersworth; Rev. Fr. Richard, Dover; Rev. Ar-

thur Dumars, Somersworth; Rev. Edward Walsh, Salmon Falls; Rev. Fr. Deshaies, Westville; Rev. Fr. Devoy, Greenville; Rev. E. J. Kane, Suncook; Rev. Fr. Cadoret, Somersworth; Rev. J. A. DuBoise, Laconia; Rev. P. S. Cahill, Rev. Walter Dee, Woodsville; Rev. P. J. McCooney, Rev. D. J. Cotter, Lincoln; Rev. James Reilly, Littleton; Rev. A. Sullivan, Lancaster; Rev. Fr. Emerson, Gorham; Rev. E. D. Mackey, Rev. Fr. La Plante, Berlin; Rev. Fr. La Croix, North Conway; Rev. J. J. Hogan, Newport; Rev. A. F. Sinaud, Rev. M. F. Mohar, Claremont; Rev. Joseph Creedon, Charleston; Rev. Louis Wilde, North Walpole; Rev. Timothy Coakley, Hillsboro Bridge; Rev. P. J. Scott, Wilton; Rev. George Marshall, Milford; Rev. Thomas Loughlin, Rev. Thomas Pinnig, Keene; Rev. Rev. Mgr. D. W. Murphy, Dover; Rev. P. Harvey, Rev. J. C. Davignon, Rev. John J. Lyons, Rev. G. A. Guertin, Rev. T. M. O'Leary, Rev. P. J. McDonough, Rev. William Sweeney, Rev. William O'Connor, Rev. P. X. O'Neil, Rev. J. A. Casey, Rev. P. J. Howatt, Rev. J. J. White, Rev. Louis Lalaberta, Rev. Alphe Leclerc, Rev. Fr. Widdeman, O. S. B., Rev. Fr. Leonard, O. S. B., Manchester; Rev. William Pendergast, Rev. Joseph Plante, Concord; Rev. Jeremiah Desmond, Tilton; Rev. A. J. Timon, Franklin Falls; Rev. Charles R. Hannon, Rev. Herbert Hannon, Laconia.

The Celebrants of the Mass

Solemn High Requiem Mass was offered by Rt. Rev. Mgr. E. M. O'Callaghan, V. G., of Concord, celebrant, Rev. Fr. Joseph Chevalier was deacon and Rev. John G. Bradley of Somersworth was sub-deacon. Rev. James E. Brannan of Manchester and Rev. William J. Cavanaugh of Portsmouth were masters of ceremonies.

Rt. Rev. Mgr. Keilling of Lynn, Mass., presided at the office of the mass. The prayers for the dead were chanted at half-past ten. The chanters were Rev. Fr. Hevey of Manchester, Rev. Fr. Lyons of Goff's Falls and Rev. Fr. James E. McCooney of Claremont. Solos in the Gregorian chant were taken by Rev. Fr. Brophy of Manchester.

The music was rendered by a chorus of fifteen priests, led by Rev. Francis X. Lyons of Goff's Falls. At the conclusion Mrs. William P. Gray sang the Pie Jesu.

The Ushers

The ushers at the church were William Ballard, Thomas Loughlin, William Morrissey, Basil H. Anglin, Michael Hurley, W. J. Kelley, George P. Scott, James Scully, Timothy Donovan, John Sheehan, John Dolan, Timothy Connors and John E. Meegan.

Officers on Duty

On duty at the doors were Police

Officers Shannon, Seymour, Burke, Quinn, Kelley and McCaffery.

Fr. Creamer's Eulogy

Rev. Fr. Matthew Creamer of Manchester delivered an eloquent and touching eulogy, as follows: "Blessed is that servant when his Lord shall come he shall find him doing."—Luke 12:43.

Rt. Rev. Administrator, Rt. Rev. and Rev. Fathers and beloved members of the laity, to me has been assigned the sad duty of saying a few words over the body of our departed friend—would that another task had been given me or else abler lips given the honor.

Death is ever sad, any brother priest will tell you that for one hundred and one reasons that of the priest is particularly so, but the death of the just is a cause of inspiration and joy.

Permit me the use of a figure in my attempt. I take it that this city of Portsmouth is not very dissimilar to the city in which I was born and brought up. In its early days, Salem had ships, barks and barkentines that sailed to the West Indies, the East Indies and to Africa. They were always in charge of a supercargo. He was sometimes the captain and sometimes the owner, or both; traffic was oftentimes the means of accumulating a fortune. Such an one I can see return to Portsmouth. The cape is sighted, the bay crossed, the harbor entered, anchor let go, cable set, and, lo, the successful one has gig lowered, oars out and haste is made for the shore; home to wife and family, to communicate to them the trip's successful end.

A very incomplete picture of the joy that a just man feels when he is about to die. He has been on the high seas of life. His ship was launched, it has been meeting wind and wave, storm and tempest, but now the port is near, anchor is soon to be cast.

The just man's works follow him, the cup of cold water is remembered. All become an imperishable crown. Such a death was Fr. Finnigan's that of the just man. In the early forties, his ship was launched in the island of Saints. Since then, seas of life, wind and wave, gale and tempest have been braved. This is past and now his anchor is cast in the home port for all time. Let us trust Heaven.

Fr. Finnigan needs no eulogy. His eulogy is his life. What shall I say of him? He was a good man, gentle and kind. Ask his brother priests, his parishioners, his acquaintances. He was charitable; ask the poor and needy, but most of all was he the true priest of God—the soldier of Jesus that we admire, a soldier who was brave and zealous, who would stand up to be shot for his Lord. He was a soldier of God, filled with zeal. Go to Littleton, Lebanon, to Claremont, where he provided a school, a convent, a priest's house, all to make a fitting abode of God, to Charleston, to Newport and finally to Portsmouth.

There are works of his zeal. Would you know his most striking characteristic. It was unselfishness.

In your pastor you have lost a friend, a counselor, a father; one ever ready to wait on you, to provide for you in things spiritual. To the poor he was a helper, a benefactor. His purse was ever open, yet he kept from the left what the right hand offered.

Members of this parish, you will have good pastors in the future, you have had them in the past—you must be good people, else one who was with you so long, a quarter of a century, would not have abided so long, leaving only at the request of his superior.

Of one thing you may be sure, you have never had and never will have a pastor who will strive more zealously to advance God's honor and glory among you than Fr. Finnigan.

The Service Ends

The service ended with the singing by the regular choir of "Nearer, My God, to Thee". Conductor W. W. McIntire presided at the organ throughout the service.

At the Grave

Rev. James Reilly of Lancaster conducted the committal service in which several of the clergy and parishioners assisted. The interment was in Calvary cemetery under the direction of Undertaker W. P. Mitchell.

Portsmouth Council, Knights of Columbus, Division 2, Ancient Order of Hibernians, and the Holy Name

Society marched to the cemetery. Besides the societies a large number of the parishioners in carriages and on electric cars also repaired to the last resting place, where they assisted in the committal service.

The honorary pall bearers were Rev. Allen Sullivan, Lancaster; Rev. Charles R. Hannon, Laconia; Rev. U. Demers, Somersworth; Rev. G. A. Guertin, Manchester; Rev. Matthew Creamer, Manchester; Rev. James Hogan, Newport.

Dinner at The Rockingham
Dinner was served for the priests who attended the funeral of Rev. Fr. Finnigan at The Rockingham at one o'clock this (Tuesday) afternoon.

Body Taken to Church

The body of the late Rev. Fr. Patrick J. Finnigan was removed from the Parochial residence at half past two o'clock on Monday afternoon to the church, there to lie in state until the last sad rites were performed.

Crowds of people lined the street nearby and with lowered heads and tearful eyes watched the sad procession as it passed along bearing to the sacred edifice their beloved pastor who has gone to his reward.

The body was preceded by the altar boys and crucifix bearer, followed by Rev. Fathers Kane, Redden and Cavanaugh reading the Miserere and Benedictus.

The body was borne by a detachment of eight marines under Sergeant Finan from the U. S. S. Southern, followed by the relatives and near friends, the Girls' Sodality, Holy Name Society, Ancient Order of Hibernians and the Knights of Columbus.

After placing the body before the altar, Father Cavanaugh gently placed the chalice and paten in his hand and the biretta on the body.

The priests then said prayers for the dead, answered by the congregation while they sobbed with grief.

Long into the night hundreds of the parishioners came to view the body and to offer prayers for the repose of his soul.

During the hours the body lay in state, delegations from the different Catholic societies remained as guards.

LICENSE REVOKED

Mrs. Hannah McSweeney Disciplined By State Commissioners

Word has been received in this city that the liquor license commissioners have revoked the first class license held by Mrs. Hannah McSweeney, proprietress of the Commercial House.

Mrs. McSweeney was given a hearing before the license commissioners on Concord on Friday, July 6. The decision was not made public until today (Tuesday).

NEWINGTON

Newington, July 16.
Rev. Mr. Rand of Temple, this state, arrived in town on Saturday and began his ministry on Sunday.

Mr. William Le Favour of Winchester, Mass., is spending his vacation with relatives in town.

Miss Florence Ripley of West Derby, this state, is the guest of Miss Mary B. Hoyt.

Dr. B. F. Staples and his mother, Mrs. Charles Staples, were the guests on Saturday evening of the Misses Pickering.

Mrs. Martha Hoyt and her daughter Mrs. Barnes and children of Wal-liston, Mass., have opened their home here for the summer.

Miss Della Cate of Durham, this state, is the guest of Luther C. Pickering and family.

Manning Hoyt of the Parker House, Boston, who has been passing several days in town with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hoyt, returned to his duties on Monday.

Master Russel Staples of Eliot, Me., passed Sunday with relatives in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Frink spent Sunday in Durham.

J. Edward Pickering and family were the guests on Sunday of Miss Amanda Pickering.

Joseph Stoford of Dover is the guest of his sister, Mrs. Alex Archibald.

Miss Mabel Coleman who has been in the employ of Mr. Twombly, the grocer, concluded her duties on Saturday.

A SON OF KITTERY

Is Appointed Navigating Officer Of The Transport Dix

George A. Hill, a well known son of Kittery, has been appointed navigating officer of the United States army transport Dix, plying between Honolulu, San Francisco, Seattle, Manila and Japan. Mr. Hill was until recently attached to the transport Lisicum, now at Manila. The Dix is the largest of the government's transports.

There are few better qualified navigators than Mr. Hill. He holds papers entitling him to enter and leave nearly every important harbor in the world. He is a son of the late Daniel A. Hill, for years timekeeper at the navy yard, and a brother of Mrs. W. O. Jenkins of this city.

Mr. Hill was formerly a Piscataqua River pilot and was one of the first captains of the old ferryboat Newmarket. In years gone by, he made a number of voyages across the Atlantic with Capt. Radford F. Sargent of Kittery. He was also with Capt. Sargent during the trials of several of the warships built at the Cramps shipyards in Philadelphia.

The news of Mr. Hill's advancement will be received with much pleasure here.

NOTHING NEW KNOWN

Regarding War Involving Central American Republics

(BY TELEGRAPH)

Washington, July 16.—State department officials received no dispatches today which will throw any new light on the war involving Guatemala, Salvador and Honduras. The representative of the United States in Guatemala and Salvador has assured the department that negotiations for the peaceful settlement of the difficulty between Guatemala and Salvador are progressing, but no definite result has yet been reached.

President Roosevelt's activity in the Central American dispute has been misunderstood in some quarters, according to state department officials. It would be highly improper, it is stated, for the president to offer his services as an arbitrator, and he has not done so. He has merely suggested to the warring republics that he will exert his good offices to assist them in settling their differences. As an advocate of internal peace, he has indicated his disposition to do all in his power to assist Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras to end a war which is resulting in much bloodshed and threatening the national life of several republics.

Assistant Secretary Bacon of the state department, who is to confer with President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay today concerning the troubles, has not advised Acting Secretary Ade

of any change whatever in the situation since last night.

AT THE NAVY YARD

E. H. Lancaster, formerly of the Snare and Triest Company, has secured a position with John Pierce and Company and left on Monday for Little Falls, N. Y., to enter upon his duties.

A few more disasters to the Henderson's Point dredge and it will be unfit for further use. The same machine that now lies at the bottom of the river received the force of a second Henderson's Point explosion last Fall and required all winter to recover from the effects, and now the same length of time will be wasted again, from all indications. A difficult task is ahead to raise the dredge in the strong current and deep water.

The old coal shed on the site of the new pattern shop has been sold to J. C. Knight of Kittery. There were four bidders.

Work on the Topeka pier is progressing rapidly. Nearly all the piles are driven.

A daily newspaper is the great modern meeting place for all the people.

This is rather a busy summer in the harbor and along the water front.

Geo. B. French Co

OUR GREATLY ENLARGED AND MAGNIFICENTLY FURNISHED DEPARTMENT DEVOTED TO

CHINA AND GLASS WARE

ENABLES US TO SHOW THE FINEST VARIETY OF THIS CLASS OF GOODS IN PORTSMOUTH.

In the selection of this stock the utmost good taste prevails, and the Novelties and Standard Goods will be found at all times.

SPECIAL SUMMER BARGAIN.

ONE CRATE OF FINE GERMAN CHINA, decorated with Apple Blossoms and Gold, at about ONE-THIRD OFF THE REGULAR PRICE.

CAKE SETS—Consisting of 6 Bread and Butter Plates and 1 Cake Plate, worth \$1.00, for.....75c Per Set	BREAD AND MILK SETS—Plate, Bowl and Cream Pitcher, worth 50c, for.....35c	TEA SETS—With Sugar Bowl, Cream Pitcher and Tea Pot, worth 65c, for.....39c
SALAD SETS—6 Salad Plates and Salad Dish, worth \$1.00, for.....75c	CHOCOLATE SETS—6 Cups and Saucers and Large Chocolate Pot, worth \$1.25, for.....89c	TEA AND COFFEE CUPS. CELERY TRAYS—These at only.....10c

JAPANESE CHINA—Special offer of 50 Dozen Assorted Novelties, such as Plates, Cups and Saucers, Trinket Boxes, Trays, Sugars, Creamers, Tooth Brush Holders, Vases, worth from 15c to 25c each, your choice at only.....10c

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN CUT GLASS—One lot of Six Inch Bon Bon Dishes with Handle, deep cut designs, strictly new, worth \$1.75, special price.....\$1.25

CANDLE STICKS—These are 8 inches high, in six designs, regular selling value \$1.00 each, special price.....50c

MANY SPECIALTIES UNDER PRICE.

SALTS AND PEPPERS — These of Glass with Celluloid Tops, proof against rust and will not corrode, worth 10c, for.....5c	PORTSMOUTH SOUVENIRS, GLASS VASES — Tall, Handsomely Fluted, for Flowers, 12 inch size, only.....10c
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NOTICE OUR TEN CENT TABLE

OF CHINA AND GLASS—In variety and big values ahead of anything in the city—Don't miss seeing it—Articles that are worth 15c to 25c each, take your choice.....10c

HAMMOCKS—The largest line in the city—Palmer Hammocks at.....69c, 98c, \$1.25 to \$5.00	WHITE MOUNTAIN ICE CREAM FREEZERS, beyond question the best—All sizes.
Other Makes, every Hammock of handsome colorings.....98c, \$1.39, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50	PORCH SHADES—These in varied kinds and sizes at a very low cost.
HAMMOCK ROPES with Anchor.....25c Per Pair	HAMMOCK CHAIRS—For the little ones—Call for the Vudor, cost.....\$2.50

Visit Our New Basement For The Best Stock Of Kitchen Furnishings.

THAW'S COUNSEL

Declare Client Will Not Be Convicted

ASSERT YOUNG HARRY IS A SQUARE FELLOW

One Who Scorns To Take Advantage Of Any Baby Act.

DOESN'T WANT TO BE REGARDED AS ENTITLED TO CONSIDERATION

New York, July 16.—Through Abe Gruber, of the firm of the Black, Olcott, Gruber and Bonyne, it has been learned that that firm has not as yet decided to accept Harry K. Thaw's dismissal as final. They are going to have a talk with Thaw's mother.

"We were not hired by Harry Thaw but by a Mr. Delafeld, acting for Mrs. William Thaw," said Gruber. "We shall lay this matter before her and then may have something to say in regard to the matter."

Clifford W. Hartridge, Thaw's personally appointed counsel-in-chief, announced that the dismissal of Black, Olcott, Gruber and Bonyne by his client had been accompanied by the severance of the ties that bound Lewis L. Delafeld to the case.

As far as Thaw is concerned there now remain of the lawyers at one time employed by the defense, only Mr. Hartridge, John B. Gleason and perhaps Mr. Longfellow of the firm of Delafeld and Longfellow. Lewis L. Delafeld is not a member of this firm. Frederick P. Delafeld is its head. This is the official list as furnished by Mr. Hartridge.

Mr. Hartridge is a big, broad shouldered man and once pulled in a Yale crew. He talked pretty freely about Thaw's case in some ways yesterday, showing the new turn the case had taken.

When asked about the suggestion that Thaw's action might be a cleverly planned move to make people believe him insane, Mr. Hartridge said:

"Thaw, of course, is not insane. The suggestion of that comes from the district attorney's office. Mr. Thaw's letter speaks for itself. Mr. Olcott and his firm were engaged by Mr. Delafeld, who represented Thaw at first. Mr. Delafeld, I believe, is no longer retained by Mr. Thaw."

Mr. Hartridge declared that the insanity plea had been positively forbidden by Thaw and added:

"As I stand here a man, Harry Kendall Thaw will never be convicted of anything. I would stake my soul on it. He is a square fellow and refuses to take advantage of any baby act, such as pleading insanity, when he declares that he is sane. All that he wants is to be tried by a jury of his peers in just the same way any ordinary man, accused of a similar crime would be tried. He does not want to be regarded as entitled to any consideration, because he happens to come of a wealthy family."

"Have you ever represented Thaw before in a legal capacity?"

Mr. Hartridge thought for some little time before replying. "No," he finally replied, "but I have advised him on several occasions."

"Is it true that you devote your self principally to the practice of civil law and that you have little experience in criminal matters?"

"To all intents and purposes, yes. Most of my practice is in the civil courts. I know something, however, of criminal law. For instance, I defended Dr. Winter, a Brooklyn physician, who was held as an escaped lunatic."

"Is that the only experience you have had in criminal practice?"

"Oh, no; I just mention that case."

"Will you then conduct the case yourself?"

"Probably not. I will look over the ground for several days and the probabilities are that I will then employ some other firm of lawyers to take charge of the conduct of the case. In the meantime I shall have the assistance of my partner, Mr. Peabody and Mr. Gleason."

"Isn't it possible that ex-Judge Olcott's firm will be called into the case again?"

"No, it is not. It is out of the case for good."

According to Mr. Hartridge, the insanity experts whom Mr. Olcott has retained will be kept under restraint by him.

"I believe that is no more than right after the services of those gentlemen have been engaged," said Mr. Hartridge.

He refused, however, to say just what use, if any, would be made of their services.

Mrs. William Thaw of Pittsburgh today paid a visit to her son, Harry K. Thaw, in the Tombs prison.

Mrs. Thaw, who arrived from Europe Saturday, and was unable to visit her son on Sunday, went to the prison accompanied by Josiah C. Thaw and A. R. Peabody, of Thaw's counsel. Mrs. Thaw's arrival at the Tombs was preceded by that of Harry Thaw's wife, Evelyn, who declared that she desired her husband's mother to have the first opportunity of seeing the prisoner. The younger Mrs. Thaw then retired to the consulting room to await Mrs. William Thaw's arrival.

Before Mrs. William Thaw reached the prison her son's new counsel, Clifford W. Hartridge, called on Commissioner of Corrections Lantry and endeavored to make arrangements so that Mrs. Thaw could meet her son in the consulting room at the Tombs instead of talking with him through the bars of the cell, but Mr. Lantry instructed the warden that he could make no exception to the prison rules in Mrs. Thaw's case.

The mother reached the prison shortly before noon. She was met at the door by the prison warden, who told her in an apologetic way that it would be necessary for her to comply with the prison rules that all visitors must be searched. Mrs. Thaw then retired to the room of the Tombs' matron, where the rules were complied with.

The warden, Josiah C. Thaw and Mr. Peabody then escorted her to the corridor in which Harry Thaw's cell is located and then withdrew after she had thanked them.

As Mrs. Thaw reached the cell of her son it was seen that her daughter-in-law had left the consulting room and gone to the cell of her husband. When the young wife saw the mother approaching she slowly backed away from the cell to a spot some 15 feet down the corridor.

There was no show of recognition between the two. On the mother's arrival at the cell, Keeper John Smith saw that she was somewhat feeble and opened the door of Thaw's cell for the purpose of getting out the stool from the cell on which she might sit during the interview with her son. The mother, not knowing the rules of the prison, upon seeing the door opened rushed forward to her son. In an instant both her arms were lashed around the neck of her son, while he, with bent head, clasped his mother to his breast. Tears streamed from the eyes of both mother and son.

There ensued a few minutes' silence which was broken only by the mother's cry of "My boy, my boy." Keeper Smith stood with his back turned for a short time, and then informed Mrs. Thaw that visitors could talk to prisoners only with bars separating them. The mother stepped out of the cell, while Smith shut the door and turned the key on Thaw. Mrs. Thaw seated herself on a small stool placed in front of the cell and continued talking to her son for about half an hour. She then kissed her son through the bars, and was then taken down stairs, where she was joined by Josiah C. Thaw.

The largest crowd since Thaw was first taken to the Tombs had assembled in the streets outside and the police made a narrow passageway through it for Mrs. Thaw to reach her carriage. She was driven to the office of Clifford W. Hartridge.

While the older Mrs. Thaw was in conversation with her son his wife remained seated in the corridor, about 15 feet away, where she could see mother and son without being seen.

After the mother's departure young Mrs. Thaw spent a few minutes with her husband and then hurried to the office of Mr. Hartridge, where a council was held.

DELAYED TRAINS

Freight No. 247 in Trouble and Causes a Mix-up

Freight No. 247 bound east, mixed things up a little Monday night. As this train was passing over Noble's Island, an air hose parted between two cars which caused the up-allocation of the emergency brakes. So sudden was the action of the brakes, that a drag going was broken and dropped onto the track, causing one car to leave the box near the trolley.

The accident held the mountain train, the Flying Yankee, and the York Beach train at Kittery for nearly two hours.

The local working train and one were called and worked hard and tardily to clear the tracks.

KITTERY'S BATTERY FOR SATURDAY'S GAME

McGrady and Lincoln will be Kittery's battery in the game against Portsmouth next Saturday.

NEWS OF THE GRANGE

What Various Branches of The Order Are Doing

NEWS AND NOTES FROM ALL OVER THE STATE

It is not expected that the membership gains of the second quarter of 1906 will equal the unprecedented ones of the first quarter but they are more gratifying because they generally have been made by the smaller granges.

Nashua's last meeting was flag night and in point of interest and attendance was one of the best of the year. The hall was prettily decorated with the national colors, and the following program was rendered: vocal solo, Mary Frost; piano solo, Forrest Spinney; essay, Ellen Kennedy; whistling duet, Misses Kennedy and Perkins; toasts, "Our Flag," "Its Influence in Army and Navy," William J. Putnam; "Its Influence in the Schools," William P. Clark; "Its Influence Abroad," George W. Putnam; piano solo, Miss Manning; song, Miss Perkins; violin solo, Master Manning; readings, Eva Hills and Ida Blood; whistling solo, Miss Kennedy; remarks, Arthur Swain of Concord.

Enterprise, Salem, Mass., like the Salem Free track, made some first time last week, but the record in the grange was of a literary nature where there were readings by F. M. Rowell, Mrs. Mary Dunklee, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Stevens and Chas. W. Joyce; Nellie French gave a vocal solo, accompanied by Mrs. Emma Hoxford. There were remarks by Master E. E. Noyes and P. D. Davis. Degree instructions were given to two and visitors were present from Pelham and Salem. Arrangements will be made at the next meeting for an outing.

Ocean Side of Hampton cannot be charged with the sin of inoperability in the matter of heating, for it has recently discussed "How Can Farm Fuel Be Obtained at Least Cost?" There were several readings, and vocal solos by Mrs. Albert Coffin, Mrs. Horace Lane and Mrs. Warren Hobbs. The members will soon have an outing at the Isles of Shoals.

Kensington's first meeting in its new hall had a program that contained several readings and music. Dinner was served on Children's day, interesting stories being told by the Rev. E. J. Prescott. An address was given by the Rev. A. A. Elser and everybody sang "America" at the close.

Camden's program, July 12, was in charge of Josiah Richardson and Besie Mahoney, and consisted of an illustrated reading; vocal solos by Mrs. Sikes and Miss Simpson; readings by Mrs. Ardella Allen and Mrs. Kneeland; violin solo by Ralph Miles and an account of the San Francisco disaster by Jesse W. Sargent, who visited the city shortly after the earthquake. Patriotic and Children's songs were combined when there were fireworks and fireworks at the same meeting.

Paragony of Nottingham continued the mechanics and the farm, the remembrance, recently when Frank Gerrish, James H. Kelsey and M. C. Tuttle were the disputants. Charlotte B. Stevens gave solos and Edna Watson a reading.

Ladies' night was recently observed by Hiram R. Roberts of Rollinford and the following program so staggered the gentlemen that they will not attempt the competitive reply until October: singing, ladies' quartet; readings, Mrs. Geo. W. Emerson, drama "Gossip"; readings, Mrs. Annie W. Perry; vocal solo, Martha E. Holton; true guessing contest, Mrs. Fannie W. Yeaton.

Peabody Park of West Concord has purchased the old school building and will remodel it for a hall.

Rearsage of Wilmet observed Patriotism night, at its latest session when the Declaration of Independence was read by Benjamin Emmons. "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" was sung and a social hour enjoyed.

Sullivan of Newport, July 13, had a large summer session when "Field Meetings" was the topic discussed. A favorable sentiment resulted and arrangements were made for attending that of Sullivan Co. Pomona at Claremont on Aug. 6.

Verona held its four hundred and twenty-seventh regular meeting, last week, when there was a recitation by Carl Blaisdell; readings by L. J. Severance and Mrs. Hadley, and music by Mrs. Ida Severance. There was a profitable discussion of the time of cutting and the methods of curing the hay crop by Leroy J. Severance, H. N. Sanborn, E. L. Hadley, Carl Blaisdell and E. N. Sanborn, with a general opinion in favor of early harvesting and not over

curling. After Children's day had recently been observed, the Patrons all concluded that they "Were just as they used to be" at the box party and dance that followed.

Love's Union of Wakefield, conferred the primary degrees on Patriotism Night, had a reading, by Mrs. Adelaide Holesgrove, a vocal solo by Mrs. Nute; a cornet solo, a roll call for current events and "America" for the concluding number.

Mount Israel of Sandwich, had the following numbers in its last literary program presented by Mahe, Quimby; essay, Mary W. Hoyt; paper, Mrs. J. S. Quimby; address Mrs. Willis Marston and reading, Mahe Quimby. A committee of five was appointed to confer with the Old Home Week Association in the observance of Old Home Week.

The last meeting of Independence of Groton was the annual strawberry festival. The literary exercises consisted of readings, recitations a comparison of twentieth century patriotism with that of Colonial days and "America" for the last song.

Wentworth had visitors at its last strawberry festival from Louisiana and Florida when one hundred enjoyed the following program: instrumental music by Stella Merrill; tableaux arranged by Mervin Luckins; duet, Joseph Merrill and Mervin Luckins; Prof. Elmer F. Lyons of New Orleans, a former Patron, gave an interesting talk on "Glumpes of Louisiana" and there was music by the orchestra. Seven applicants were elected to membership.

White Mountain of Littleton, last week, discussed "Parcels Post" with animation and decided with judgment to instruct our congressmen to do anything possible to secure its establishment. The musical program which followed was fine and highly appreciated.

Advance of Wilton sends the appeal to its musical talent in "Sing the Old Songs" at an early meeting.

Antrim at its dog day meeting, listened to the address given by three matrons of Independence, in a wife's labor by reading and song.

Andover of Andover has four boys and three Charles who will give a competitive program Aug. 11 and on Aug. 23. June May's and the Matthias will try to exceed it. The effect is a surprise.

Good Will of Southwick, Aug. 7 will observe "Patriotism" night when the Patrons by that family name will provide the entertainment. As more than half of the officers and "others" in the membership are Patriots, every one can be assured that things "will be done brown."

Joe English of New Boston, July 12, discussed patriotism, sang patriotic songs and the large attendance discussed the importance of teaching patriotism in our schools. Everything must be rigorous Aug. 2, when everyone will respond to the roll call with a witty saying. The songs will be comic, the pantomime queer and each member will relate his funniest experience.

Miller of Temple, will observe New Hampshire night, Aug. 8, when its scenery, games, women and men will be separately treated and Old Home observance discussed.

Highland Lake of East Andover July 17, observed Corn night when Ceres, Demeter and Flora had charge of the program that included an essay on the origin of corn, the corn waltz and papers on flowers and fruit.

The passing of the dog star created to bear in Indian River of Canton for it announces it will determine by discussion, Aug. 1, whether Washington's or Lincoln's efforts for his country were greater.

Windham decided by a discussion at its last meeting that the safety of a nation depends more on its moral than on its means of defence. Florida's entertainment was postponed until Aug. 7.

COMPLETES TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

W. Fred Berry of Boston completed last week the twenty-fifth year of faithful service with the Congressional and Publishing Society. A able business man in the book trade has become widely known and highly esteemed. In honor of the anniversary his associates gave him a dinner and presented him with a check. Mr. Berry is a frequent visitor to this city, being a nephew of Mrs. Martha J. Lord of State street.

SHARPEN YOUR LAWN MOWER

Now is the time to have your lawn mower overhauled and put in its best condition. Every mower is ground by a practical mechanic of an especially made machine, which leaves no guess work nor standing grass. All work will receive the same careful attention it did last year.

FRANK S. SKYMOIR.

The shen automobile horn produces a weird and mournful sound calculated to inspire terror.

Splitting a Snag

"It's a pretty good crowd and I'd like first rate to go along," said the suburbanite with mosquito lumps on his wrists. "That is, I'd like to go if Bendorby wasn't one of 'em. See here, I dislike to knock, but did you ever go out on a fishing trip with Bendorby?"

"No," answered the man in the center-straw. "Have you?"

"I haven't," replied the mosquito-bitten one, "and I don't intend to. But I know just about how he'd act. If you want peace and concord and unity and a good time generally—well, I'm not going to knock Bendorby."

"I won't tell," said the man who didn't care for appearances. "But I must say that I've always liked Bendorby pretty well. Tell it. Don't insinuate."

"I won't," said the man with the lumps. "As for telling, I don't care who knows it. I've been sorry ever since that I didn't tell Bendorby what I thought of him at the time. You know that I've got a fire-place in the house. You've seen it, haven't you?"

"No, but I heard you say you were going to have one built. But tell me about Bendorby. I thought I'd please you by inviting him. If you hadn't introduced him to me—"

"I apologize for that. Well, I bought a load of old roots and snags from a farmer out near us who had 'em piled up in his field. It struck me they'd be the ideal thing for the fireplace. There's something so trim and uninteresting about the average stick of cordwood. These were full of knots and bumps that were quite picturesque. I didn't really have to buy them. I just paid for the hauling. I thought that splitting them up into good-sized chunks would just be pleasant exercise for me. It was, too. I bought a good sharp ax and a maul and a couple of iron wedges and I went at them."

"Tough? Well, say; when you want a little work that is really work you just get a lot of old roots. The first afternoon I worked at them I was so stiff and sore I could hardly get around at all the next day and I got my hands so blistered and swollen I couldn't close 'em. But I toughened up in a little while and began to get along quite nicely. My wife used to come out and sit on the back porch and watch me, where the chips wouldn't strike her."

"Well, I just plugged away morning and evening when I had a little spare time, you know, and by the end of a month or six weeks I had a pile that it would have done you heart good to see—all split up but one stump at the time Bendorby butted in. I hadn't been able to finish it up the night before, Crosby and Smith were over that evening and I was telling them what I had been doing and I went out to look at the pile, the whole bunch of us. Smith remarked that I'd left this one root and I said I'd check that right away. So I shed my coat, turned the old snare over and went at it. I put in the wedges first and swung the old maul on to him and blam! if they didn't bounce out on all four another. The grain had run across. I tried another blow and struck another twist and a good ax arm came up to the shoulder blade. That made me mad and I went at it hard, but I couldn't make my wedges stick and I knew I was up against a proposition that might take a little time. The crowd moved away, one by one, and out on the step."

"I took the ax and sealed the old log away to get an idea of the way he grain ran and tried it again. That time I got the wedge in, but it stayed in and didn't split. I put the other a lower down and that drove pretty high up to the head and didn't start a crack either. Then I swung around there for half an hour trying to get the wedges out and the folks saying me all the time. I had to cut those wedges out at last."

"I guess that I had been working an hour or so, I was dripping with perspiration and was pretty nearly played out when Bendorby strolled up, big and fat and cool and cheerful. He watched me for a moment and then he said I wasn't going at it right. 'Take the ax and just butt her open,' he said."

"I smiled, handed him the ax and joined the group on the porch. I needed some compensation and I hanked my stars which had delivered him into my hands. He swung the ax aloft, brought it down with a grunt and—busted the snag wide open. 'It was a fluke—a pure accident, mind you. As far as he is I am times as muscular. I know more about splitting wood in a minute than he could learn in ten years and I had already split up about 30 of the roots. But if you had heard him brag and blow and blather what I'd done and—well I haven't words for him, that's all."

"Perhaps we'd better find some way to shunt him off this trip, after all," said the man with the straw hat. "What kind of an excuse do you think I could make?"—Chicago Daily News.

England Becoming Americanized. Twenty years ago the English hated everything that was American. They now think altogether differently. The American woman is the pattern upon which their women are being remodeled; the American man has wholly altered the British character and that of their business. British institutions are being reconstructed in accordance with those of the United States.

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Is open to the people of New England and the World to inspect its plant and to see the actual workings of an Up-To-Date Brewery.

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Every mile of the Rock Island, Chicago to Colorado, either has been rebalasted or has had new rails and ties.

Every train has benefited by the addition of new equipment—sleeping, dining, reclining-chair cars, day coaches, observation-palor cars.

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New trains placed in service June 3, affording three from Chicago, two from St. Louis and three from Kansas City, daily to the Rocky Mountain resorts.

THAT'S the bid of the Rock Island for business this summer. You'll appreciate it on trial.

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Portsmouth

TALES OF GREAT SHARKS

Hated, Worshipped, Useful
Scavengers of the Sea.

HAWAIIAN ISLAND GODS

Thirty Footers Caught on the Pacific Coast—A Fourteen Footer Able to Swallow a Full Grown Man and Glad of Chance—After Mutilated and Set Adrift.

"One of the most interesting denizens of the water," said the natural history collector, "is the shark. It is found in all seas and occupies a folk lore, religion and domestic economy of all countries bordering on salt water.

"The shark is undoubtedly a dog with bad name, but it really does not deserve half the bad things said of it. While an unmitigated nuisance and expense in many ways, especially to fishermen, yet it subserves a most necessary purpose, namely, that of scavenger of the seas.

"Like the goat and the ostrich on land, the shark will swallow almost anything that comes its way, be it a man, a horse, feathered fowl, bottles, tin cans, rope or pieces of wood. The species known as man eaters have been known to attack human beings, but they rarely do so unless driven to it by extreme hunger, or if the person be floating on the surface or slowly swimming along. A vigorous movement on the part of a swimmer is very apt to scare away any shark.

"A man eater was captured in Monterey Bay, California, a few years ago which measured thirty-two feet in length. Another caught near Soquel, California, was about thirty feet long, and had a young sea lion weighing about 100 pounds in its stomach.

"I helped to open up one in the Honolulu fish market a few years ago, and found in its stomach the body of a man, complete from the waist down with the exception of one leg, also some ducks, tin cans, etc. The body was identified later as that of a man who had disappeared about ten days before while bathing off Koko Head. The shark was twenty feet long.

"It is in the South Seas that the shark attains its greatest pre-eminence. Here it was formerly worshipped as a god and even now it does not take much to drive many of the native converts back to shark worship, if they have ever really given it up, as the Christian religion sits easily on many of them.

"In Norway the shark fishery is of considerable importance. Small sloops are employed. As soon as a shark is caught it is hauled up just clear of the water. With a few quick slashes its liver is cut out and thrown into a tub. Then its eyes are put out and it is cut adrift to go and complete the very slow, in its case, process of dying where and how it pleases.

"In the Hawaiian Islands shark worship was at one time almost universal. This worship was not confined to an unseen idealized form, but was often centered in some living specimen which frequented a certain range along shore. Most of the natives believed in the transmigration of souls and frequently cast babies into the sea to be devoured by the sharks, believing that their souls would ever after animate those fishes and incline them to respect the bodies of the living members of the family. Each shark god had a special keeper, or kahuna, responsible for its care and worship.

"The largest and most celebrated of the shark gods of the Islands was Kahu-moana, a male, whose mouth was said to be as large as an ordinary grass house, and whose bulk was so great that it could not navigate the channels between the islands and was forced to remain in the open sea. Second in size and power was Kamo-hoi, elder brother of the terrible volcanic goddess Pele.

"The shark is put to many economic uses. The flesh is eaten in most countries. When fresh the meat is rather indigestible and unwholesome; when dried it has a peculiar but by no means disagreeable flavor, somewhat resembling old cheese.

"The fins are converted into jelly and canned soup, or dried and shipped in the rough to China, fine machinery and medicinal oil is made from the liver, and handsome leather from the skin, walking sticks from the backbone and many articles from the jawbone and teeth. Nearly all of the sword grips worn by officers of the German army are made from shark leather. They are beautiful in pattern, being marked with dark diamond shaped figures.

Turning a Crank.

Turning a crank is less fatiguing than hammering. It is estimated that the daily work developed by a man hammering is about 480,000 foot pounds, while in turning a crank he develops 1,300,000 foot pounds.

It consequently follows that turning a crank with resistance well balanced with a flywheel is a better way of utilizing a man's strength than by direct hammering. Machine drill makers are now perfecting hand drills for mining work. The mistake was formerly made of endeavoring to produce hand machine drills to compete with power drills. It was not recognized that there was a good field for small light drills to utilize a miner's strength to the fullest degree.

DESTROYING WEAPONS.

Unwritten Law, Based on Superstition, of Reigning Houses of Europe.

For obvious reasons it was natural that the Spanish police should be anxious to secure the bomb which did not explode when thrown at the royal couple.

There was a reason behind the desire to nip in the bud chance of further damage. There is an unwritten law in the reigning houses of Europe, says the London Evening Standard, that all relics of attempts upon royal lives, as well as the instruments used for treating the wounds caused in such attempts, shall be destroyed. There was a solemn assembly in Genéva of Austro-Hungarian officials to witness the destruction of the instruments which caused the death of Empress Elizabeth and of the surgical implements used in making the post-mortem examination.

The custom is based to a certain extent upon superstition, but more solidly upon the determination to the relics from falling into the hands of exhibitors of such tragic trifles.

The custom in this matter once was to grind to pieces the weapon which had been employed. When, however, the dagger was secured with which the priest Martin Merino attempted to murder Queen Isabella of Spain, rather more than half a century ago, the blade was found to be of such finely tempered steel that it resisted every effort of file and stone.

Something like a panic was caused when the news got abroad; the Spanish peasants imagined that there must be magic in the blade. So a Cabinet was specially summoned to deal with the crisis, and it was determined to submit the steel to the influence of acids. This proving successful, all implements used for the like foul purpose have undergone the like treatment—knives, swords, daggers, revolvers and, presumably, bombs thrown at the young King and Queen of Spain should be hurled by a man secreted in the only house in Madrid owned by Queen Christina. This, at first sight, is surprising. Napoleon III., in the terror which Orsini's attempt inspired, bid for safety by buying up the houses facing the Tuilleries, so that bombs should not be flung thence by his enemies.

It is from places whose position should guarantee their safety that danger comes. Only a miracle prevented Alexander II. from being blown to atoms in his own winter palace. The Grand Duke Sergei was assassinated outside the law courts at St. Petersburg; General Bobrikoff was slain when entering the Senate; M. Plehve was struck dead with his secret police all around him; the King and Queen of Serbia perished in their own palace.

A blow aimed by the world-be-murderers upon such an occasion as the wedding of royalty is aimed in spite of the most elaborate precautions of the police of Europe. The detective forces of all the capitals of Europe are represented at this moment at Madrid. Probably all the anarchist societies in Europe, too, are represented there.

Plots are always on foot, though they may not come to anything. The police get to hear of a movement; the conspirators are warned of the discovery and abandon their plans. The authorities do not unnecessarily display their knowledge. There is danger in publicity, the anarchist is imitative, and will strive to share the fame, as it is esteemed, of the man who, discovered in a felonious enterprise becomes for the moment a European figure.

Judicial Tests in Spain.

In the Sinal peninsula, where the last cloud in the East has arisen, trial by ordeal is still practised.

Lord Cromer gives particulars of the Sinal judicial system in his recent report on Egypt. In all criminal cases where no witnesses are forthcoming the judge, "El Mahashaa," tests the suspected person by fire, by water, or by dream. In the first the Judge places an iron pan in the fire until it is red hot and gives it to the accused to touch three times with his tongue. If marks of burning are shown on the tongue the accused is pronounced guilty. The theory, apparently, is that if he is not guilty the moisture on the tongue prevents it from being burnt; if guilty his tongue would dry up from fear of being discovered. The test by water is described as follows: "The Mahashaa" sits with the accused and the spectators in a circle with a copper jug full of water placed in the center. This jug is then made to appear to move round the circle by means of witchcraft or hypnotism. If the jug returns back to the Judge the accused is pronounced not guilty but if the jug stops opposite the accused he is pronounced guilty.

Pulverized Minerals.

Lead or zinc ore can be so finely pulverized that a tablespoonful may be mixed in a bucket of clear water without being visible to the naked eye. When thus powdered the particles are so minute that it often takes an hour for them to settle to the bottom of a vessel full of water. This fact makes it evident that a stream may carry large quantities of minerals rich in metals.

Substituting Masterpieces.

A London periodical says that many masterpieces in the private collections of the British nobility are being clandestinely disposed of. One day, it says, a Reynolds is taken down. A few weeks later the "cleaned" picture returns. It is really a copy. The original has been sold.

WANT AMERICAN HUSBANDS.

Wealthy Foreigners Here Declare They Are the Better Kind.

"While our matchmaking mammas are doing their best to marry their girls to titled foreigners," said a woman who teaches English to the wealthier members of a certain foreign quarter in New York, "I find that the ambition of the foreign mothers who have come to America is to have their girls marry Americans.

"No, it is not for the sake of any business advantages which might accrue from a thorough knowledge of the language and customs on the part of the husband. All those things, they acquire with remarkable rapidity. It is simply because they are impressed with the kindness of the American man in his family relations, his chivalry to women.

"There is the mother of one of my most recent pupils, for example. The family are wealthy foreigners who have been here but six months, and I doubt if they number more than three or four American families among their acquaintances; yet it is already decided that Etelka when she marries must get an American husband. Etelka is only 11, so you can see that the maternal prevision is looking far ahead.

"Only the other day Mrs. W. said to me in all sincerity: 'It is my desire—very much—that Etelka should know the little Americans, those of gentle birth, as friends, more than our own people. She is young yet, but the years slip by and when she is 18 and of age to marry, I wish hope it will be an American. I will use my influence to have it so. Ah, these Americans! They are so kind to their wives—so gentle! A woman is happy. In our country the men are less kind. My husband, now, he is a good man, but vehement. Half I am afraid to invite Americans to our table lest they see how do the foreign men in their homes. If anything goes not just right, ah, such a fuss! No, I look at these American men. It is my desire that Etelka shall marry one.'

The Secret of Long Life.

Sir James Sawyer, a noted physician of Birmingham, England, has been talking recently to an audience in that town on longevity. Its secret, he thinks, lies in keeping the nineteen commandments following:

Eight hours' sleep.
Sleep on your right side.
Keep your bedroom window open all night.

Have a mat at your bedroom door.
Do not have your bedstead against the wall.

No cold tub in the morning; but a bath at the temperature of your body.

Exercise before breakfast.

Eat little meat and see that it is well cooked.

For adults: Drink no milk.
Eat plenty of fat, to feed the cells which destroy disease germs.

Avoid intoxicants, which destroy those cells.

Daily exercise in the open air.
Allow no pet animals in your living-rooms; they are likely to carry about disease germs.

Live in the country if you can.
Watch the three D's: drinking water, damp and drains.

Have change of occupation.
Take frequent and short holidays.
Limit your ambition.
Keep your temper.

FASHION'S MANDATE.

The shoulders of all new gowns are broad in effect.

Italian braid, closer woven than the Japanese, is very smart.

Embroidered roses in pink, green and silver decorate a white tulle hat.

A very great use of ribbon is made on evening gowns, on some falling in long pointed ends from the belt all around the skirt.

To trim chiffon with cloth is a popular fad, and the contrast of the two materials is certainly most effective.

Little capes reaching only to the elbow are likely to be good style for the costume that has a princess skirt.

Among the simple but attractive white silk muslins, one has around the bottom a ruffle of thin, glossy tulle, four inches wide, having a narrow quarter-inch lace for edging on both sides.

To Make Tough Steak Tender.

The Italians prepare tough steak by marinating in olive oil. Instead of heating the steak to bruise the fibers, which will allow the juices to escape, try spreading it with olive oil about one hour before using. Use a large plate, spread thickly with the oil and set in the ice box covered. After one side has soaked for a considerable length of time, turn and spread the other side with fresh oil. Broil quickly so that each side will be thoroughly seared to prevent the escape of juices, then prop the broiler so as to be a little farther from the fire for the slower cooking through.

Melt some butter in a touch of vinegar and pour over the steak for dressing. This finishes the "tenderizing" process and makes an appetizing gravy. You can substitute lemon juice for the vinegar and the results will equally satisfactory.

A Pretty Waist.

A simple but pretty and effective waist is made of coarse cream net, with a little vest and deep cuffs of a finer net of the same tone. The vest cuffs and stock are fancifully edged with bellotrope ribbon.

READY MADE GOWNS

THOSE OF TO-DAY A DECIDED INNOVATION ON FIRST ONES.

Some Appropriately Called "Creations"—Elaborate Suggestions in Silks and Laces—Finest Only One of Many Dozen.

There was a time, not so long ago, either, when ready-made garments were a snare and a delusion. Nowadays it's different. Not only is it merely a question of price, and not a very large price, necessarily, to get a well-fitting, stylish tailor-made suit, but the daintiest and most elaborate frocks beautifully finished and thoroughly satisfactory in material and style may also be had in the greatest variety.

Many of the large manufacturers make a specialty of elaborate waists and gowns, using only silks and thin material, and turning out no strictly tailor-made suits at all.

When a design has been determined on the finished sketch is given to the forewoman, who proceeds to "build" a model of the garment on a dress form, usually 38 in. size. She uses only the coarsest kind of muslin, putting in tucks and pleats and shirring according to the design, and if insertion or other trimming is to be used she indicates it by means of colored muslin cut in strips or circles and pinned on.

When the model is complete and the necessary markings are made, it is taken off the form and the first pattern cut. From this pattern, of course, the cutters can easily draught and cut the patterns necessary for larger and smaller sizes. The garments are cut out in a decidedly wholesale fashion.

Some of these ready-made gowns may very appropriately be called "creations" without stretching one's imagination or overworking the word, so elaborate are they. Masses of tiny tucks with exquisite insertions and daintily fashioned yokes, often showing a combination of several kinds of lace are features of many of them, and the work on these delicate materials is as carefully done as though each one were a separate model and not one of ever so many dozen.

Latest House Jacket.

The variations of the house jacket are very nearly without end and each new one is sure to find a welcome and a place. This one is tucked to form a girle that is exceedingly attractive. In the illustration, it is made of China silk with trimming of



lace, but it is appropriate for all materials that are used for garments of the sort that are thin enough to be tucked with success.

The jacket is made with the plain yoke, to which the full fronts and backs are attached, and which is concealed by the big collar. The sleeves are in one piece each, and cut on exceptionally graceful lines.

DRESSMAKING NOTES.

When altering a blouse it is a mistake to move the shoulder seam to the front. A better plan is to let it drop backwards instead of forwards.

To strengthen shirt buttonholes stitch them round with cotton after they are finished. They will then last much longer and will not tear away from the material.

In sewing a piece of material on bias to a straight piece the former is apt to become stretched. To avoid this the bias should be placed underneath and it will then be sewn in evenly.

It is often difficult to prevent the pile of velvet from being crushed in stitching it and a good plan is to place a piece of the same material face downward on it. The fingers, resting on this will not flatten the pile.

For Delicate Skins.

Housekeepers with delicate skins who have to wash their own dishes will find that by putting a little borax in the dish water and no soap they will save labor, for the glasses and dishes will look clearer and the borax will not only prevent the hands from chapping, but will keep them soft and white.

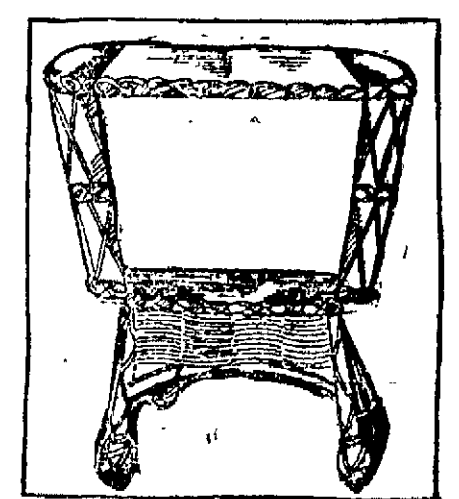
A Daily Thought.

As we grow older we need especially to set up barriers against depression. Nothing acts into the fabric of the soul like like melancholy. Half the time our forebodings are without excuse. "The darkest day lived till to-morrow will have passed away."

ARTISTIC FURNITURE.

Especially Attractive When Wall Paper and Draperies Match.

Combined with the willow, and usually in natural tone, deal wood is used with most artistic results in the fashioning of tables and stands, etc., and the quality of usefulness in many of the new productions is as pronounced as the simplicity and beauty of design. The newest table for veranda or sitting room as pictured here is of willow with smooth deal top and under shelf to correspond and two deep pockets on either side to hold work, papers or



magazines. A chair on this order, that is with deep pockets, made its appearance some years ago proving a genuine favorite, and the table is likely to become just as popular. The willow is in natural color.

A decided novelty is the lawn chair here illustrated, with canopy top that is removable when so desired. This is an English importation. It is a very comfortable chair and the canopy top makes it much cooler than its predecessors of the hooded variety.

With regard to draperies, it is the fashion to have everything match—that is, wall paper, window and door hangings, couch and cushions covers and the like. This matching arrangement has been the rule to some extent in the past, but it is destined to become more general if the plans of the wall paper manufacturers and drapery designers do not fall through. The most tempting and exquisite patterns are seen in the season's out put of wall coverings



and draperies, and even the housewife in whom the matching propensity is not a conspicuous trait will find it difficult to resist the attractive combinations on view for this season. A most effective design is here described. The foundation color in both paper and draperies is cream serving as a background for a design of apricots and leaves in natural hues. Floral motifs predominate in these wall coverings and hangings and it is possible to carry out every reasonable scheme of color effect.

GUIDES TO HEALTH.

Massage with this cream for enlarged pores: One ounce of white wax, one ounce spermacetti, or coarse almond oil, one dram violet extract.

If glycerin disagrees with your hands try this formula to whiten them: Lanolin, 100 grams; paraffin (liquid paraffin), 25 grams; extract of vanilla, 10 drops; oil of roses, 1 drop.

For an egg shampoo beat the yolk of one egg, one pint of hot rain-water, spirit of rosemary one ounce. Beat the mixture thoroughly and use it warm. Rub it well into the scalp and rinse with several clear waters.

This formula for red nose has been very successful. Mix the ingredients thoroughly and apply to the face with a soft linen: One ounce of glycerin, one-half ounce rosemary water, twenty drops of carbolic acid.

Eat Almonds and Fruit.

According to a celebrated health expert, blanched almonds give the higher nerve or brain and muscle food, and whoever wishes to keep her brain power up would do well to include them in her daily bill of fare. Juicy fruits give the same in less proportion, and are eaten by all those whose living depends on their clear-headedness. Apples supply the brain with rest. Prunes afford proof against nervousness, but are not muscle-feeding. They should be avoided by those who suffer from the liver, says Woman's Life. But it has been proved that fruits do not have the same effect upon everybody. Some people have never been able to eat apples without suffering the agony of indigestion.

GRACEFUL WALKING.

How French Women Select Shoes and Care for Them.

"All of the cities on the Continent," said a prominent wholesale shoe merchant who has just returned from his first trip abroad, "are full of graceful walkers of the feminine sex. This is more noticeable to the American, probably for the reason that here, in our larger cities especially, we see so little of that kind.

"The reason American women don't walk well, as a rule, is that their shoes are uncomfortable and the heels are too high. A French woman can walk all day without a protest. And regardless of the fact that she wears those much abused French heels. But that is just where the mistake is made. The American manufacturer has, in his endeavor to provide something quite dashing, tacked onto the heel seat of some of the shoes a heel monstrously which throws the average French custom shoemaker in a rage at the sight of it.

"What the French women really wear for street wear is the old fashioned 1 1/2 or 1 3/4 'Louis' heel with the broad top lift, which gives as much surface on which to walk as the ordinary military heel of the present day. Then she wears her shoes to fit her feet according to the shape the good Lord made them. If her foot is of the long, narrow and pointed kind, that is the kind of shoes she buys or has made; if short, wide and square it is the short vamp and broad toe that is selected. And above all other things—they are never tight.

"Said a well-known gymnastics teacher to me: 'It is impossible for a woman to be awkward in her walk if she will wear a shoe with a heel not exceeding 1 1/2 inches in height and when she puts her foot down have the toes turned outward. The former restriction permits her to follow the rule of putting the ball of the foot down first, and the latter is the natural position of the foot if it is put down naturally with the ball first.'

"There is much to be learned from the foreigner in the selection and care of shoes, but the thing that strikes me as being the fundamental principle, or difference, between the American woman and her sister abroad lies in the fact that the former selects her shoes with but one thought of style while the latter looks for comfort and utility first and then style.

Woman's Sensitiveness.

The recently-proposed theory that women are less sensitive to pain, and, indeed to all physical sensation, than men, has now been pretty widely accepted because of numerous scientific tests, which tend to show that it holds good for taste, smell and hearing. Thus, in some experiment it was found that men could detect the taste of gall in water when there was only the sixtieth of a grain present, while it required a twentieth of a grain to be noticeable to women; men smell prussic acid when only a hundredth part of a grain was present and women not until five times as much was present; men could hear the ticking of a watch at a greater distance than women.

"Taking these experiments in connection with the fact that a woman has a fit of terror upon the approach of a mouse seems to establish that she has an imagination so much superior to that of a man as her sensations are inferior," says a nerve specialist of this city. "The terror caused by the mouse arises from the imagination of what the touch of the animal would feel like. The actual touch would be felt more keenly by the man than the woman, yet the latter's idea of what it would be like is much more vivid."—Philadelphia Record.

CONCERNING WOMEN.

Seattle's women have organized a "Woman's Domestic Guild." With it they intend to solve the servant-girl problem.

A business academy for women only has been opened in Fribourg, Switzerland, under the auspices of the university of that city.

The first of them to become principal of the Chappaque Institute, one of the best known Quaker schools in the United States, is Mrs. John W. Cox, wife of a New York architect.

The University of Paris has established two scholarships of \$1,500 each for women students who will visit England, America, Germany and Norway and study the educational systems of these countries.

The Empress of Russia's toilet water is perfumed with violets which are gathered especially at Grasse between 5 and 7 o'clock in the evening—the time when her majesty declares their perfume to be the most delicate.

Ingenuous Deceptions.

So great is the demand in London for rare butterflies, that ingenious deception regarding them is practiced by dealers. Ordinary butterflies are caught and killed; then girls are employed to smear the gauzy wings with thin muciilage and sprinkle fine metallic powder of various colors on the wings. In this way the collector can be supplied with the most beautiful specimens almost while he waits.

Nice and Crisp.

To have fried oysters crisp, tender and plump dip them first in bread crumbs, then in beaten egg, then again in bread crumbs, and let them stand for an hour before frying in very hot butter.

SCHOOL OF DEFECTIVES

Children Grow Toward Normal Through Exercise.

EASY METHOD FOLLOWED

First Principle Training Muscular Action—Process Slow and Unlimited Patience Required—Medical Treatment Has Resulted in Improvement Mentally and Physically.

In the educational world Springfield, Mass., is known as the city of special school for feeble-minded children. The school has eight or nine schools devoted to special training. But perhaps the most interesting experiment is its school for feeble minded children, "the special preparatory," as it is tactfully called. This has a threefold aim—to rid the ordinary public school rooms of pupils who are a drag on both the teacher and the normal children, to benefit the child himself, and to make him a more useful member of society.

To teach these children is a slow process, requiring unlimited patience on the part of the instructor, as nothing so confuses and bewilders a feeble minded child as a cross word. The instructor is careful to act as if she regarded the children as normal, and their devotion to her is pathetic.

The first principle in training these children is to quicken their muscular action. They are invariably sluggish and muscularly lazy, and therefore only one-half of the school session is given up to physical exercises. As defects have developed in thinking and moving at the same time, special exercises are given to cultivate this power.

The teacher gives two children each a ball, placing them about six feet apart, one with his back to the other. One of the pupils then throws the ball and turns around quickly to catch the ball, which is being thrown to him. This seems simple, but for newcomers at the school it is an impossible feat. In fact, simply bouncing a rubber ball is beyond the skill of a newcomer. Another feat is to walk through the rungs of a ladder placed on the floor. A newcomer is told to skip one or two rungs, and he always makes hard work of it.

Balancing helps to steady the muscles, and a new pupil is asked to walk a broad beam placed on the floor. This achieved, he is then asked to walk a higher, narrower beam, which requires with much fear as a normal person does a narrow plank over a brook. Another feat is to throw balls to one another between the rungs of a ladder placed on two chairs. At first the ball flies widely about the room, but finally the pupils learn to catch them quickly and deftly. The tendency to giggle during these games, or, in fact, at all times, is one of the most difficult things a teacher has to overcome in the children.

In the winter the boys and girls are encouraged to slide on the ice at coast, and to run hard, that they may breathe deeply. The boys have made a sled (for manual training is one of the most important parts of the instruction), and this is used for all sorts of mad rides in the school yard.

Every child who goes into the school has to have special attention. One is high strung to a fearful degree, another is anaemic and lifeless, heavy and stupid, and a fifth is as quick as lightning in grasping certain things, and totally deficient in learning others. To quicken their sense of sight they receive packages of many colored sticks, which they are required to divide into little piles of the same color.

To cultivate their sense of form they have blocks in the shape of cubes, cylinders and balls, which they must string in this order: First a ball, then a cube and last a cylinder. Sometimes out of ten the blocks are piled higgledy-piggledy, and it is only after trying again and again that the proper arrangement is made.

Medical treatment of these pupils has resulted in a wonderful improvement, both mentally and physically. One little girl, who appeared helplessly stupid, was operated on twice for adenoids and soon became bright enough to go back into the school for normal children. Ears are inspected for deafness, and often it is found that a child's dullness is largely caused by inability to hear half that is said to him. Properly fitted glasses have resulted in brightened intellects, and operations on the nose have also been beneficial.

The school has paid in every way for many of the pupils after a few years in the "special preparatory" go out to work in the mills and factories, earning from 60 cents to \$1 a day. Those who never develop far enough to be wage-earners learn habits of personal cleanliness, gain higher ideals of living, know how to buy themselves about something and are better equipped to live happy, useful lives.

Sealskins to the number of 3,123 were shipped from Alaska last season.

An elephant has so delicate a sense of smell that when in a wild state it can scent an enemy at a distance of 1,000 yards.

Steps are being taken to utilize the 500,000 horse-power of the Victoria Falls for industrial purposes, even being taken not to mar the scenery.

Established Sept. 23, 1894.

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TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1906.

REV. FR. PATRICK J. FINNIGAN

Rev. Fr. Patrick J. Finnigan had endeared himself to the people of Portsmouth. His circle of friends extended far beyond the ranks of his own parishioners. He is mourned by hundreds who, it is more than likely, never heard him expound the word of God.

As a priest and as a man, Rev. Fr. Finnigan was loved and respected. He sought more than the welfare of his own church and his own people. He was interested in all that promised to benefit the municipality in which he lived. Civic improvement in its broadest sense appealed strongly to him. He was public spirited, kindly and courteous. There are many not of his faith, who will miss the quaint and charming cordiality of his greeting.

It cannot always be said that a religious teacher is missed by those who have not been directly under his influence. It is true, of course, that in modern times differences of creed have been of less importance when men were working for a common end, but not all men have been able to meet people of every class in the same friendly spirit as did he of whom we write. His influence everywhere was always exerted for the good of those among whom he lived.

We all remember his deeply patriotic words when the memorial service for the lamented President McKinley was held in this city. Those words were his introduction to many of the people of Portsmouth and the good impression then made was strengthened during the years that he lived among us. The grief caused by his death is widespread and sincere.

A VITAL QUESTION INVOLVED

When Congress again convenes, the House of Representatives will have presented to it a bill establishing a forest reserve in the White and Appalachian Mountains. The bill was passed by the Senate before the close of the recent session and was favorably reported in the House. It carries with it an appropriation of \$3,000,000.

That the bill should pass everyone who has given the least attention to forestry will admit. If it does not, there will soon be no forests in the White Mountain region. Lumbermen have already worked havoc and if they are not restrained the sides of the mountains will be stripped of their timber in a very few years.

Among the Clouds, the paper printed every Summer on the summit of Mount Washington summarizes the situation as follows:

"It should not be understood that the bill will put a stop to lumbering in the White Mountains, but if it is administered on the lines favored by those who have most carefully studied the situation, the government will first secure the forests along the water courses as well as those upon the high slopes where cutting would be liable to render the land barren and interfere with the supply of water to the streams. Beyond this action, measures will doubtless be taken to regulate the conduct of the lumbering industry so as to do away with the reckless destruction of forests so

often practiced. It should be said that at least one of the largest lumber companies in the mountains has cordially supported the bill and stands ready to sell to the government such of its lands as may be desired if the bill passes."

Intelligent forestry has for its object the preservation of the timber supply. It aims to prevent the absolute destruction of an important source of wealth. Lumbermen have for the most part failed to consider the future. The profit of the present has alone appealed to them. Most of them know little and care less about forestry principles. The few who have wished to stop the wholesale destruction have been powerless.

The only way to save the forests is by the establishment of reserves. It has many times been stated that New Hampshire cannot establish a reserve unaided. It has accordingly asked the national government for help. Every man and woman who can exert the least influence should do everything possible to impress upon Congress the necessity of legislation for this state. If the members of the House of Representatives as a whole can be made to understand just how vital a question is involved in the forestry bill there can be no doubt that it will pass.

BIRDS' EYE VIEWS

A difference there is indeed

Twixt this and 't'other one,—

The man who owes you money and

The man who owes you none!

If anyone imagines that rural New England isn't distinctly IT at this season of the year, he has another guess.

While trying to rescue a mule from a burning barn, a Pennsylvania man was fatally kicked by the mule. Verily, virtue is its own reward.

The Summer boarder is a welcome visitor to the New Hampshire farm, providing he doesn't come in an automobile as if the Old Nick were at his heels.

In spite of the beauty of our New Hampshire girls, the Summer guest must remember that the Granite state is, after all, only an earthly paradise.

Farmer Coburn of Kansas, not caring to associate with politicians, declined a United States Senatorship. He must have fallen in with the lobbyists of the state Legislature.

St. Swithin having rendered a satisfactory decision on the weather for the next forty days, the Summer hotel proprietor and the trolley road manager may indeed be happy.

Aguinaldo has come once more to the front. He has become so good that he actually wants to stop gambling, says a dispatch. Well, we know of nothing that prevents him but his own inclinations.

A New York steely jack, who fell eighty feet, kept at his work for several days before he discovered that several of his ribs were broken. That is the way some politicians keep at the game, not knowing when they're beaten.

There is a tremendous demand for labor in Kansas. We do not, however, anticipate any great exodus from New England. Farm laborers can get pretty good pay and provender right here at home during the harvesting season.

The Harrison administration holds the palm for indictments and convictions under the interstate commerce law proper, the record, divided by administrations, being: Cleveland, first administration, one indictment, none pressed; Harrison's administration, thirty-five indictments and five convictions; Cleveland's second administration, nineteen indictments and five convictions; Roosevelt's administration, twenty-two indictments and five convictions; Roosevelt's administration, six indictments, no convictions.

ANNUAL MEETING

To Be Held Wednesday, August 29 At Kittery

The Pepperrell Association will hold its annual meeting at Kittery Point on Wednesday, August 29. Samuel Paul of York Beach is chairman of the reunion committee and is arranging a very interesting program.

He has secured some of the best speakers in the country and a large number of distinguished persons will be present. Among the business to come before the association, is the question of removing the body of Sir William Pepperrell to Louisburg.

OUR EXCHANGES

A Hot Night In The Square

The last gray blotches of the twilight fade,

And as the buzzing lights burn clear, and print

This one green islet in a sea of flint

With black tree shadows, woven in a braid,

The little hope that sunset brought is made

Despair—the lavish heat has learned no stint.

The sound of traffic dulls; and with a hint

Of wild things' stealth there creep in to the shade

The sodden and the weary sons of night.

Propped on the weathered seals, they slouch and doze,

Roused by a passing footstep's pebbly crash—

Along the walk—the fountain's cool delight

Poured for some burning up, to still its throes,

And the crude cup's delicious fall and plash.

—Jeannie Pendleton Ewing, in Everybody's Magazine for July.

Maybe They'll Get That Sort

The packers declare that they welcome inspection. This is probably true, if they can "regulate" it and Uncle Sam pays for it.—Atlanta Constitution.

Wrong, Portsmouth Is Immortal Now
Portsmouth, the scene of the Carter-Payne wedding, is proudly patting itself on the back with the remark that it is still on the map. It has been very fearful that the world would forget it this Summer.—Boston Journal.

Debs Is Right For Once

Debs's opinion may not be valuable, but it is worth noting that he declares Bryan can never be elected because he cannot unite his party.—Portland Press.

Mr. Rockefeller's Paradox

In other words, Mr. Rockefeller did not go to Europe because he suspected something was about to happen, but he will stay for a while because his suspicions are verified.—Haverhill Sunday Record.

Unavoidable Sometimes

The wrong negro having been hanged down in Louisiana, due apology has been made, though the negro didn't hear it. These little mistakes will sometimes happen.—Boston Herald.

Lucretia And Jane Also Rans

Lucretia Borgia and Jane Toppan were only amateurs as poisoners, compared with the "captains of industry" who comprise the beef trust.—Lowell Mail.

SUNDAY SERMON

Preached At Chapel Of The New Jerusalem

In the Chapel of the New Jerusalem a thoughtful congregation on Sunday listened to a sermon on "Divine Revelation" from the text (John 8:62) "The words that I speak unto you are Spirit, and they are life."

Life is full of mystery. Every morning presents the end of the day as a mystery. In the seed the coming plant lies as a mystery. A babe born into the heart of a home, after the first wonderment is past, leads the eyes of the loving father and mother over an unknown ocean to the end that is to be. As to human life there are really but two outcomes of an importance—Shall it be noble, pure and true?—shall it be the reverse? for everything else, wealth, honor, dignity, or humbleness, obscurity, even passing deprivation—are only accessories, they are not of primary importance.

These two, life and death, good and evil, righteousness and fraud are brought out by the word of the Lord alone. The question whether we desire to approach life's problems by ourselves alone, or with our eyes enlightened by the truths of the word; shall we meet its exigencies by our might, or laying our hand into the Lord's hands desiring to be guided by Him is the only thing of value to decide. To walk with the Lord, to accept freely and gladly what comes, to act cheerfully in whatever events come before us as our opportunities provided by the Lord, is to accept Revelations as the guide.

By "Revelation" is here meant the word of God as a written book. In that alone right and wrong, good and evil are brought out clearly; for who but the Infinite, whose eye sweeps over all time with unerring certainty, could present the truth for every mind and age and could have it written in human language so that every one may read? He Who is Spirit can write for the human spirit what serves for its good not in time

merely but to Eternity.

It is true, modern scholarship repudiates the idea that the Scriptures are in any sense the word of God. But such criticism does not solve the inherent contradictions which lie between the modern view that says the claims of Divinity are pious exaggerations and that other claims which say "Thus saith the Lord" on nearly every page. But it is true, also that no can know directly that the sacred Scripture is a divine revelation.

Nevertheless there are two considerations which may help us: If human thoughts are in this issue spiritual, then if God is a reality, there is no inherent difficulty why He should not be able to speak to men. And again if we will live according to His precepts "we may know of the doctrines" whether it be true. A well ordered life which is the result of both, will have the grounds of proof in favor of direct divine revelation undisputed.

A wonderful field of this confirmation is presented in the consideration of the Jewish race which is the only race to whom a divine revelation came in the form of a written book. Their reception of that revelation is coincident with the race development that is parallel with the age of instruction of the individual. The Divine alone knows human destiny, both individual and generic, to supply the instruction needed for it. He supplied it in the race which is wonderfully adapted to be dispersed among all nations and to bring the word into all the world. If it were not for the Jews in all ages, neither would the word have been preserved nor been disseminated throughout our globe. Without the word of revelation there would be no civilization.

We cannot behold these things without admiring the prophecy which declares "Salvation is of the Jews." Shall we not say let us reverently, trustfully, confidently read that sacred book as a divine revelation and in seeking to live it day by day hope to find a confirmation in ourselves that the Lord spoke truly when He said "The words that I speak unto you are Spirit, and they are life."

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS

Augusta, Me., July 16.—The school fund appropriation for this year, as announced today, amounts to \$382,205, which is an increase of \$13,858 over last year. The number of scholars in the state between the ages of five and twenty-one is 210,453, a gain of 7,005. The amount of the fund per scholar is \$2.77. The largest number of scholars is in Cumberland county and the smallest number in Franklin county.

London, July 16.—Alfred Beit, the well known South African financier, died today. He had been in poor health for some time. Mr. Beit, who was born at Hamburg in 1833, was said to have been the richest man in London. He controlled the output of gold in South Africa and was at one time alleged to be forming a gold trust in which the names of prominent American financiers were mentioned. Mr. Beit gave large sums of money to the Red Cross and other institutions and recently gave \$500,000 to found a university at Hamburg.

Boston, July 16.—Historic Faneuil hall and the market district were seriously threatened by fire which started shortly before three o'clock this morning in a six-story building at Nos. 2 and 4 South Market street, not more than sixty feet from the "Cradle of Liberty."

Farmington, Me., July 16.—A dispatch received here today carried the information of the death of Charles J. Zingg, editor of Printer's Ink, in New York, yesterday afternoon. Mr. Zingg, who is a native of Switzerland, came here from Zurich about ten years ago and remained five years, when he went to New York, but retained his residence in this town. He was forty-seven years of age and leaves a widow, who lives here.

Paris, July 16.—At a meeting of the council of ministers today War Minister Elienne announced the assignment of Major Dreyfus to the Twelfth regiment of Artillery, stationed at Vincennes.

This is a crack regiment which participates in state functions at the capital. Brigadier General Pléguart has been designated to serve on the staff of the military governor of Paris.

PAPER MACHINERY DELIVERED

Three carloads of Western machinery, to be used in the making of paper, were delivered at the plant of the Publishers' Paper Company today (Tuesday) by the Boston and Maine railroad shifting crew.

Blueberries are in the market.

Tale of a Stray Dog

Minors Claim He Brings Them Luck

Out of the bounds of the widespread bunch of tents that make up the new mining camp of Manhattan, Nev., comes the story of a little yellow dog. It is an absorbing story in its every detail and withal a true one.

"Bob, the stray dog," they call him, and it needs a Jack London in his happiest moments of description to truly depict the human interest side of this little animal's history. So many tales have been woven around him and so many incidents have been given out with his actions as the center of the story, that it is at times hard to separate the truth from the fiction.

But the fact remains that on nineteenth of the rich discoveries that have been made in the Manhattan district, the "Stray Dog" has appeared at some time during the day previous and taken up his abode with the fortunate miners. Nothing can prevail upon him to remain with any one miner or group of miners for more than three days, and when once he has left the camp where he has been an ephemeral sojourner, he never again greets his host in a friendly spirit.

So strong has the belief in the great luck that follows a visit of his to any district become implanted in the minds of the miners that they will go to any length to obtain this small dog's favor.

"Bob" was with Davis when the great discovery on the April Fool was made. He was with Harry Dudson when that erratic miner struck rich ore on the "Stray Dog" claim. When the first shaft on the Annie Laurie pierced what seemed to be a barren rock and found specimen ore that resembled the show cases of a jewelry store, the Stray Dog had already been a visitor for a day. When the great streak of white quartz on the Broncho was first brought to light, with its beautiful seams of yellow metal, the Stray Dog was barking with delight in and out among the excited miners. He was on the Nellie Gray claim, of the Gold Wedge property, when the continuation of the famous Briggs lease was found, completely hidden, as it was, by masses of country rock. He was on the Iron King and Iron Queen when the first rocker of placer dirt shook down its coarse granules of gold. So many times has he been present, to remain but a few hours and then to disappear, that no new discovery is made but that the question is asked at once by some one, "Was the dog around?"

Thirty miles from Manhattan a discovery was made in Miller county, and when the excited prospectors became somewhat settled down again they discovered that the Stray Dog had been before them just one week. When Mershon located the Yellow Horse, "Bob" was there; when the rich leases on Litigation Hill were found "Bob" was distributing his favors equally among the miners.

At the time the Homestake claim—that rich discovery that startled old-time miners—first showed its true value, it was learned that the Stray Dog had chased a chipmunk under the tree where the richest gold was brought to light.

The strife for the Stray Dog's favor amongst the rough men of the hills becomes at times almost a pitched battle. They cut the heart out of the tenderloins for the purpose of tempting him. They feed him boxed candy, and prepare beds of cotton batting for him. He stays three or four days with one miner and all of a sudden he disappears. He is a fine watch dog. When he is around no strangers or intruders are allowed near the tents. The miners have taken his appearances so much to heart that they have become firm believers in him as a sure forerunner of good luck.

When any man strikes it rich, the dog has invariably been upon the ground. One man, who had lost a fortune in eastern investments and was roughing it in the foothills around Manhattan, thinking to recuperate, and endeavoring to coax the dog to go out prospecting with him. But there was nothing doing.

"Bob," the stray dog, is close to medium size, his ears are sharp pointed and continually moving. He is a mixture of collie and cur. The story is told of him that he belonged to an Indian who was laid apart from his tribe to die. Bob stayed with his master until his fate finally overcame him, both man and dog silent, both seeming to understand the necessary end. When the Indian was finally found by a party of white and buried out of sight the stray dog took up his eccentric life.

For three weeks Bob has disappeared from Manhattan, and in that three weeks no very remarkable discoveries of rich ore have been made. But it is reported that he was seen 40 miles away gradually working his way back to the camp of his friends.

Sinful Doings in Boston.

There must be some wicked people in Boston who are given to revel and ungodly glee. Recently a lot of alleged citizens conceived the sinful idea of having beer with their supper after the theater—what else could be expected in the frequenters of playhouses?—and so tried to get a bill through the great and general court allowing drinks to be sold after 11 o'clock on week days. Being baffled in that, they took to buying flowers on the Sabbath, but the local authorities soon put a stop to such wickedness, and now everybody is wondering in what direction the disorderly element will break out next time.

WANT ADS.

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LOST—A child's black and white check jacket with blue velvet collar. Return to this office. cjl17-1c

TO LET—Furnished rooms, bath, hot and cold water. Apply 33 Washington street, rear Pleasant street. chj16-1w

LOST—The young man on the bicycle who picked up the lady's shawl on the boulevard near the Ocean Wave House, will be rewarded if he will return it to the Ocean Wave House.

WANTED—Twenty first-class carpenters and twenty brick layers, non-union. Steady employment and good pay to competent men. Write or call on The Tracy Bros. Co., Waterbury, Conn. chj9-2w

I PAY spot cash for old feather beds, old carpets, old silverware, plated ware, pewter, antique furniture, etc. Address "Feathers," this office. chj17-12t

AGENTS for "Gloria" the wonderful new drink. Gives youthful vigor. Half a day of new life in every drink. Drink Gloria. C. E. Boynton. Tel. chj12-12w

FOR SALE—Beach lot at Wallis Sands, fronting on beach. Address B. F. D., this office. cba18tf

FOR SALE—Quantity of iron grating such as is used in banks. Inquire at this office. cba15tf

FOR SALE—A dozen second hand doors. Inquire at this office. cba15tf

FOR SALE—Large bank desk, formerly used at Portsmouth Savings Bank. Inquire at this office. cba15tf

ELECTRIC motor for sale. Inquire at this office. M9chtf

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UNEEDA BISCUITS
CANDY **ICE TONICS**
SMOKING GOODS
COOK'S, At The Plains

EVIL OF OVEREATING

Gluttony the Great Fault of
the Sioux Indian.

CONDIMENTS IN DEMAND.

From Ten to Twenty Pounds of Meat
Alleged to be Consumed by a
Single Indian at a Feast—Uncle
Sam to Introduce Cook's Civiliza-
tion Influence.

The great tribe of Sioux Indians
is disappearing. The members, it is
declared are literally eating them-
selves to death on account of the plen-
ty about them.

With the new railroad being built
through the White River Valley the
Indians will be enabled to secure sup-
plies with greater ease. They are
likely to become greater feeders than
they are now, and thus to hasten the
time of their disappearance from the
reservations in South Dakota.

If corroborative evidence was not
casually obtained, it would scarcely be
accepted as true that in the course of
a night of feasting, dancing and story
telling the average Indian will con-
sume from ten to fifteen pounds of
meat, and if he has an abundance of
food and can make his own selection
of the parts to be eaten, he will swal-
low without inconvenience not less
than twenty pounds of meat in a single
night.

Carloads of canned meats are con-
sumed by the overfed Sioux Indians,
and some canned foods have become
almost as sacred a dish with the red
men as the fat dog stew of old, for
which the Sioux tribe is famous.

Among the varieties of canned goods
eaten to excess, the oyster holds first
place. A hungry Indian will eat half
a dozen cans and drink the liquor.

Besides the harm done by eating
excessive amounts of food, the fact
that it is not properly prepared makes
it the more injurious. There is no vari-
ety or style about Sioux Indian cook-
ery, no French methods, no necessity
for titillating appetites already over-
keen.

A pot full of meat and water is put
on the fire by the squaw and allowed
to heat, but there is no definite
time for the meal to cook and no
point in the roasting process when it
is done. The dinner is ready when-
ever her lord comes in and grunts
about being hungry.

If the Indian is especially hungry
he may begin on the contents of the
kettle by the time the meat is fairly
warm. There is never any faultfinding
about the way in which the food is
prepared, and whether it is half raw
or done to rags, no objection is made
by the head of the family.

The Indians know the choicest tid-
bits of every animal and how to cook
them. The hunt at this time of the
year gives the Sioux Indian the fullest
enjoyment of his appetite, and during
the next three months the average
buck will devour enough meat to sat-
isfy four ordinary men.

Condiments are in great demand by
the Indians, and the Sioux Indians
probably consume more black and red
pepper per capita than any other peo-
ple in the United States. Their for-
mer favorite condiment was the gall
of an elk.

The Sioux Indians are responsible
for the reputation which nearly all
tribes have of eating dog meat, but
there are few other tribes which ever
served dog meat, even at the feast
of important ceremonies. The Chey-
ennes, Shoshones and Arapahoes never
touch dog meat.

To remedy the gluttony of the In-
dians and prevent them eating them-
selves to death, the Indian Bureau is
trying to make good housekeepers of
the Indian girls. Ten times as much
wheat flour is used by the Sioux today
as fifteen years ago. It is said by the
agents that, where cereals and wheat
flour are used by the Indians, there is
some hope of civilizing and curbing
them of gluttony.

At the schools, among the first
things in their course, the girls are
taught to make bread. But these les-
sons have not reached the wigwams
on the reservations to any marked
degree. The Indian cares little for
wheat bread anyway. Cereals don't
interest him. The reservations west
of here are places at least where pat-
ent breakfast foods are not fashion-
able.

Ten months in the year the Sioux
Indian prefers meat and the average
meal consists of coffee, meat, beans,
dried fruits and corn syrup. The last
dish is a great favorite with the In-
dians.

At some time in the past New Eng-
landers traded beans for furs or wamp-
um, and since that day the navy bean
has been a favorite dish with the red
man. They prefer it to soup,
and as beans are sometimes dear and
hard to secure twenty-five or thirty
miles from the railroad, the soup of
the wigwam many times consists of
"one bean and two soups."

The potato has never had a high
standing with the Indian. A dish sim-
ilar to chop suey may be found in al-
most any Indian home, and a fair
grade of Mexican chili can be secured,
but the delicately baked potato, so
easily prepared in the ashes of a
camp fire, is as little known to the
Sioux Indian as Saratoga chips are to
the natives of Swat.

According to a recent report from
Tokio, there are 1,86 wholesale and
235,414 retail tobacco dealers in Japan.

EDUCATING THE INDIAN.

Race Traditions Entirely Ignored in
His Schooling.

An educated Indian is like a man
who has lost his birthright, he no
longer understands the magnificent
traditions that belong to the dignity
of his race and his tribe. A full
blooded Indian and a graduate
of the Haskell Indian school says:
What would happen to the nature of
the white man's child if he was taken
from his mother before he was old
enough to walk, kept among a people
alien to his own race till he grew up,
and made to learn another language,
another history, another faith?

And yet, that is just what the Gov-
ernment does with the Indian babies.
They are dragged away from the
squaws and brought up among the
white men to look upon their race as
inferior, they are made to believe that
civilization is something the white
men only understand, that the Indian
is an aborigine, a savage.

What is the result of this en-
forced education?
The papoose grows to manhood, re-
turns to the reservation with the na-
ture of a white man, with the heart
of an Indian spoiled by this educa-
tion.

Everything that would tend to keep
the traditions of the Indian race
(which are as heroic, as poetic, as full
of fine sentiment as the white man's
race) is certainly avoided and left
out in the education of the Indian.

He returns to his tribe and his chiefs,
to his mother and his father, ignorant
of the history or the faith of his own
people. The chiefs have consequently
no confidence in the young men who
come back to them full of the white
man's education, entirely ignorant of
the Indian's attachments and beliefs.

Of course the United States Govern-
ment is inspired to educate the Indian
for motives of unchangeable good, but
the Indian is not improved by this edu-
cation because it alienates him from
his chiefs, his people, and his own.

If there could be some way by which
the white man could educate the In-
dian to respect his own race, instead
of impressing upon him that he is
the offspring of savages, I believe
that would be a compromise quite
worth while.

The history of the Indian race has
been handed down for generations and
there are facts and qualities about it
that would make the Indian realize his
own manhood and all the more
appreciate the history of the white
man.

The Indian is not improved by edu-
cation, because it is forced upon him,
and because it separates him from
his own.

There seems to be an unconscious
cruelty in the system that tears the
"infants away from the squaws"
breasts, as it were, and sends them
back to the reservations utterly un-
prepared for the point of view of their
own race. The old chiefs look upon
the educated Indians with suspicion,
with stoical bitterness; they are no
longer Indians at heart—they are edu-
cated parasites of the white man.

For this reason they are not cor-
dially received by their tribes and
the frequently never return.

They don't want to "go home."
And yet there is no other home for
them, since the Government demands
that they return to the reservations.

What hope does education hold out
to the Indian? He sees about him mil-
lions of white men, who do not under-
stand him who will not trust his
character because he has been repre-
sented as the child of cruel savages.
As Chief Sitting Bull said when he
returned from Washington, "the
white men are as the grass under our
feet," there are so many of them.

Of what use to say to the white man
that the Indian has virtues as good
as the white man's virtue—he does not
believe it, he does not even care to
look into it.

So, there is the new Indian and old
Indian; the educated Indian that has
the spoiled heart, and the old Indian
who returns to desert the faith and
beliefs of his own race.

Modern Battleships.

The widespread tendency to build
larger battleships is not a thing of this
year or last year, but has been under
way at least since 1899. In Cassier's
Magazine for March the following sta-
tistics on this subject are given: On
July 1, 1899, there were built or
building for several naval powers 77
battleships of 12,000 tons displacement
or over, of which 46 belonged to the
British navy. In 1900 the number
had increased to 94, and in 1905 it
was 153. In the latter year 70 of these
vessels were in the British navy.

The number of these leviathans
owned by the United States increased
from 11 in 1899 to 28 in 1905. During
the same six years the average dis-
placement of all warships, excluding
torpedo-boats and submarines, increas-
ed from 2,853 to 5,739 tons. In the
matter of speed the average, again ex-
cluding torpedo craft, has increased
from 16.92 knots in 1899 to 18.71 knots
in 1905. The fastest average speed of
the warships of any of the great naval
powers is the 19.82 knots of Great
Britain's fleet. The United States av-
erage is 18.64 knots. The fastest navy
is that of Chile, with eleven ships,
mostly fast cruisers. The mean speed
of her vessels is 20.71 knots.

The Sahara has over one-half the
area of the United States. Its popula-
tion is very small for its area. The
Libyan and Nubian deserts are only
a continuation of it to the Red Sea.

LONDON JEWEL THIEVES

Precautions Taken by Dealers
to Prevent Robbery.

WOMEN KLEPTOMANIACS.

Plan Pursued in Engaging Clerks—
Instance of Owner Committing
Thefts—As Safeguards Many Pro-
prietors Employ a System of Con-
stant Stock Taking.

Wiser in the selection of their as-
sistants than in some other details
connected with their business, London
jewelers are seldom troubled with
thefts—though an occasional robbery
may occur, owing in great measure to
the inadequate police measures which
have for so long disgraced London.
Fortunately for proprietors of jewelry
establishments, they are not wholly
dependent on the police, consequently
they are in a position to safeguard
themselves against thefts by their cus-
tomers and assistants.

When a vacancy occurs on a jeweler's
staff, he either advertises for an
assistant or selects one from among
his acquaintances. But before the
new hand is engaged his antecedents
undergo a searching examination, and
numerous confidential inquiries are set
on foot concerning his character.
Should he be known to have frequented
race courses or to have played any
game of chance, he will not be employ-
ed, for the proprietor of the business
argues that gambling may lead to
theft. In fact, the man whose mode
of life suggests that he lives beyond
his means has no hope of employment
in a leading establishment. Though
his record for honesty is without blem-
ish, scarcely a single jeweler will risk
employing him. It is, indeed, aston-
ishing to what extent these inquiries
are carried. Some managers—es-
pecially those who have been "let in"
—almost have the would-be assistant
shadowed before they engage him.
And even after the contract is signed,
the man is carefully watched.

The proprietor's chief check on his
employees is constant stock taking.
The assistant in charge of a certain
showcase is required without warning
to show that his stock tallies with
the manager's stock book. This is done
to prevent any member of the staff
who is financially embarrassed pawn-
ing an article of jewelry in the hope
of redeeming it before the regular
stock taking day. The system cer-
tainly has its advantages, though it is
resented in certain cases.

It is seldom that the proprietor of
a jewelry store robs himself—to de-
frand the assurance company—but a
London jeweler lately enlisted public
sympathy by causing himself to be
bound, gagged and tied to a heavy
table in his office. His modus op-
erandi was as follows: His first step
was to select a public holiday, know-
ing that no customers would come
and that a visitor would naturally
turn away from a closed shop. He
then arranged with his partner to se-
cure him to the table and to so ar-
range the gag that he need not be
unnecessarily inconvenienced. The
obliging partner carried out these in-
structions to the letter and after
spending the night feasting and drink-
ing with his accomplice left him about
9 o'clock in the morning, first tak-
ing the precaution to leave the safe
door open and to give the room the
appearance of having been ransacked.
Shortly after the departure of
thief number one, the victim (?) began
bellowing for the police and upon their
arrival a piteous sight awaited them.
Tightly tied to the leg of the table, the
jeweler appeared to be at his last gasp.
His clothes were disordered, his neck-
tie was pulled out, a button had been
torn from his waistcoat, and his hair
stood on end! Indeed, no detail had
been omitted—the play was admirably
acted.

His next move was to put in a claim
for the loss which he had sustained.
But here he was at fault, for the sa-
gacious manager of the assurance
company—to adopt the vulgar tongue
—"smelled a rat" and hinted that the
jeweler could throw more light upon
the subject. The last-named profes-
sionist, however, was not to be in-
jured in innocence and threatened
the company with an action for libel
and the manager advised the police
to prosecute the jeweler for fraud.
Acting upon this hint, detectives set
to work and had it not been for the
timely disappearance of the jeweler's
partner the twain would probably have
been made to suffer the penalties of
the law.

Of late years London jewelers have
had to face the wiles of the female
kleptomaniac. Formerly a gentle-
man was above theft—she simply owed
for what she could not pay; nowadays
if she steals she is said to suffer from
kleptomania. Sometimes she is prose-
cuted, and if she is a titled person the
tender-hearted police court magistrate
lets her off with a caution. If the
prisoner is unlikely to be of use to him-
self, and if family influence is
brought to bear she may be acquitted
and told "not to do it again." Occa-
sionally the jeweler thinks it bet-
ter policy not give her in charge. He
fears that by allowing the law to take
its course he may cause his establish-
ment to be boycotted by the "smart
set." And by compounding a felony
he secures her custom and that of her
friends, for if they do not patronize
him he may hold over her head the
threatened prosecution.

USE OF MOURNING STAMPS.

Issued by Foreign Countries on Special
Occasions.

Finland was one of the countries to
have early use of the postage stamp,
having issued its first series, consist-
ing of two denominations, in 1856,
nine years after the first United States
stamps were brought out. Several dif-
ferent issues were produced between
that date and 1890 and these stamps
have always been favorites with col-
lectors because of the non-speculative
character of the issues; none of them
were designed for the purpose of en-
riching the national treasury at the
expense of stamp collectors; a device
worked to the limit by certain small-
country countries on the western hemis-
phere.

When the Czar assumed forcible con-
trol of Finland the Finnish stamps
were destroyed and Russian stamps,
with the denomination in Finnish,
were substituted. The Finns were so
bitter over this action that secretly
a "mourning stamp" was designed and
printed.

So far as known, the only govern-
mentally issued mourning stamp was
that produced by Spain just at the
close of the late Spanish-American
war. While this stamp was in fact
a mourning label, and intended to af-
ford the people an opportunity to give
outward expression to their broken
spirit, the primary object of the gov-
ernment was to increase the "cash
on hand" in the treasury; to rake in
a few pesetas. This label was in the
nature of a revenue stamp, inasmuch
as the order of the postoffice depart-
ment required that the stamp, which
was of about the value of one cent,
should be affixed in addition to the
regular postage.

But the postal experts made a very
bad guess at it. The people, however,
patriotic they may be or how much
they desired to exhibit their grief,
did not care to put cash into such an
enterprise, and instead of increasing
the mails fell off and continued to de-
cline in volume, until the postoffice
authorities in alarm voided the order.
And thus the only mourning stamp
ever issued was catalogued as a failure.

The United States came within an
ace of issuing a mourning stamp im-
mediately following the death of the
late President McKinley. Only me-
chanical difficulties stood in the way
and prevented the production of the
stamp. From all quarters came sug-
gestion of the mourning stamp, and
the matter was discussed in the press
and in cabinet meetings. Postmaster
General Payne was very much in fa-
vor of the scheme, as was Third As-
sistant Postmaster General Madden,
who has charge of the division of
stamp-issue. It was first proposed to
print a heavy black border around the
current two-cent stamp, but this was
decided to be unsatisfactory. Then a
stamp bearing the likeness of Mr. Mc-
Kinley was proposed to be printed, of
course, in black. It was found, how-
ever, that to design and engrave a new
die would require three months' time
and by that time the keenness of na-
tional sorrow would, naturally, have
worn off, it was not deemed prac-
ticable to undertake it. Then, too,
regulations of the universal postal
union required that the stamp in each
country, which carries domestic mail
shall be of red color. To obviate this
objection it was suggested that the
black stamp need be made available
for use in the United States only. The
superintendent of foreign mails
thought that this would result in mis-
understandings and confusion at ports
of departure for foreign countries, so
the project was abandoned.

The officials of the postoffice depart-
ment would favor the issue of a black
stamp of low value were it practicable,
but for the reason suggested at the
time it was proposed to bring out a
mourning stamp in memory of Presi-
dent McKinley—the rules of the uni-
versal postal union—it seems to be an
impossibility. The use of two black
one-cent stamps is equally impossible,
as the same rule requires that the
stamp of lowest value shall be green.
The three-cent stamp, now purple,
might be printed in black, but it is
questionable if those who are clamor-
ing for a mourning stamp would be
willing to pay the additional one cent
for the sake of harmony in colors. The
only black stamp at present is the 31
denomination.

The Boers, when they were finally
compelled to give up the fight against
Great Britain, sought to get out a
mourning stamp but they were un-
successful. They saw their own stamps
overprinted with the hateful (to them)
letters "V. R. L." the initials used by
the late Queen Victoria, during her
life. Afterwards these stamps were
superseded by an issue bearing the
likeness of King Edward VII.

A City Without Men.

Perhaps the queerest city in the
world is that of Nang Harm, the home
of the royal family of Siam. The city's
peculiarity lies in the fact that it is
composed of women and children
alone. It is in the center of Bang-
kok, has high walls around it, and in
its population of 9,000 there is not a
single man, though the king occasion-
ally pays a visit. There are shops,
markets, temples, theaters, streets and
avenues, parks, lakes, trees and flow-
er gardens; a hall of justice, judges,
executioners, police, generals and sol-
diers; all the positions, official and
otherwise, being filled by women. The
only man in Siam who can enter this
city is the king.

AMERICA'S GAME BIRD

Quail Being Rapidly Extermi-
nated Might be Preserved.

ALLIES OF THE FARMER.

Seven Members of This Family in
the United States—Most Beauti-
ful Species Found on Pacific
Coast—Christened Bob White
From Familiar Call Note of Birds.

Of the seven species of quail only
one, the Bob White (Colinus virgin-
ianus), is indigenous to the eastern
United States, where it ranges from
southern New England to Florida and
Texas. The sub-species, the Florida
Bob White and the Texas Bob White,
are recognized by scientists.

Owing to the climatic influences, the
birds of Florida and of Texas differ
enough to be distinguished as geo-
graphic races. But wherever it occurs,
the Bob White has the same call and
varies little in habits.

The Bob White proper is a hand-
some bird, but is the plainest of the
seven species, with the exception of
the cotton top or scaled quail of the
deserts of southern Texas and Ariz-
ona. The latter is slatey bluish on
the upper parts, which are ornamented
with white markings, and has a
whitish crest.

"The most bizarre and curious of
all," said Prof. Judd of the Depart-
ment of Agriculture, "is the Merns
quail of the high broken plains and
mountain slopes of southern Texas,
southern New Mexico and Arizona."

It looks not unlike a little guinea
hen. It is the gentlest and most un-
suspicious of the quail family and is
frequently killed with a stick or a
stone by persons who encounter it in
their walks. The people in the region
which it inhabits have given it the
name of fool quail on account of this
trait.

The Bob White is the most widely
distributed and popular game bird in
the United States. While it is rapidly
being exterminated, its preservation
could be secured very easily, for un-
like most wild fowls or animals, it
does not vanish with the growth of
agriculture, but increases when not
molested by hunters.

The Bob White is called a quail in
the Northern, Western and Middle
States, while in the Southern States
it is known as a partridge. Both
names were brought to America by
English colonists. The name Bob
White is from the familiar call note
of the bird.

In some of its characteristics the
bird differs strikingly from other
members of the family. "For exam-
ple, the crest—a well developed adorn-
ment of several closely related Ameri-
can quails—in Bob White is invisible
except when the bird is excited."

The common Bob White ranges more
or less generally over the eastern half
of the United States and Southern On-
tario, except in the colder mountain-
ous parts, from Maine to Florida, and
west to South Dakota, Kansas and
Texas. In addition colonies have been
introduced and found to thrive in Col-
orado, New Mexico, Utah and the is-
land of Jamaica. The bird has also
been found in limited numbers in
Cuba, Mexico and Guatemala.

"In the field," said Prof. Judd, "the
rustical call note of the cock bird is
an infallible guide to its identity. This
familiar challenge, sounding to the
sportsman like 'Bob White,' 'Bob-
White,' and to the farmer like 'more
wet' or 'no more wet,' is by no means
the only note of the species during
the breeding season."

"When within fifty yards of his
mate he utters the rally note, so thrill-
ing to the sportsman in the fall, 'ka-
lo-lee,' which the hen often an-
swers with a single clear whistle."

There is a tendency among Bob
Whites toward local migration. In
Virginia and Maryland particularly
they leave their summer homes on the
approach of winter and congregate
near the large water courses.

The Bob White as an ally of the
farmer is chiefly valuable as a de-
stroyer of weed seeds. Prof. Judd
made an estimate of what the Bob
White would accomplish in this line
for the farmers of the two States of
Virginia and North Carolina from the
beginning of September to the end of
April.

He allowed four Bob Whites to even
square mile of land, which is a low
estimate, and would give 354,820 in
the two States. The crop of each bird
holds half an ounce of seed and is
filled twice a day.

Since at each of the two daily meals
weed seeds constitute at least half the
contents of the crop a half ounce daily
is thus consumed by each bird, and
on this basis the total consumption of
seed in the two States covering the
period mentioned would amount to
1,341 tons. A similar calculation shows
that 340 tons of destructive insects
would be consumed by the birds in the
same period. The Bob White eats the
Rocky Mountain locust, the chin-
ch bug, the potato beetle, the cotton boll
weevil and cotton worms and army
worms.

Prof. Judd estimated that with
proper management some farms of
from 500 to 1,000 acres would yield a
better revenue from the raising of Bob
Whites for the market than from pol-
lary growing. In North Carolina many
farms yield a regular income by this
industry.

You can never catch fish by con-
stantly changing your bait.

SAFETY OF STEEL VAULTS.

Comparing Destructive Power of
Thermit and Nitroglycerine.

The use of thermit by burglars to
crack safes has attracted much at-
tention of late among scientists, en-
gineers and machinists. Mr. Henry
D. Hibbard has made a careful study
of the subject and has come to the
conclusion that bankers are in no
greater danger than before thermit
was discovered.

"The fusion of metal by electricity,"
says Mr. Hibbard, "has been known
nearly a century; strong electric cur-
rents have been common for the last
quarter of a century, and the idea that
this agent might be used for safe bur-
glary was brought forward promi-
nently some nine years ago by parties
who sought thereby to sell their ap-
paratus for defeating burglary through-
out its use, and yet no safe has ever been
robbed by this means. One or two
attempts reported some eight years
ago were wholly futile."

"The use of thermit for safe rob-
bing has a similar status, though ac-
tual burglaries attempts have not
been made, so far as is known. The
idea of so using it came up at once
upon its discovery three years ago.
The amount of thermit required to
melt a hole through the wall of or top
of a safe of the usual thickness of
three inches is so great as to put it
quite outside of feasibility from the
burglar's standpoint. In melting the
hole the contents of the safe would be
set on fire and the profit to the bur-
glar made very doubtful, as he must
have good money which is not charred
or smoked with which to pay his
bills, as such money would very like-
ly lead to his arrest if he tried to pass
it."

"Nitroglycerine, extracted easily
from dynamite, is in burglars' hands
the great thing to be feared and guard-
ed against. It is many times more im-
portant than all other burglar weap-
ons put together."

"Various makers of safes of which
weakness has been demonstrated
through burglary would like the idea
to prevail that all safes are vulnerable
and insecure and therefore all in one
class as far as that goes and for that
reason the cheapest (theirs) is the one
to buy. Such an assumption is wholly
unwarranted."

"There is one way, however, in
which thermit may be used to advan-
tage in safe breaking. With a small
amount such as can be carried in the
pocket a safe plate may be quickly
leaved at any desired spot to a de-
gree sufficient to draw out the hard-
ness due to the hardening process com-
monly employed on plates forming
the hard parts of a safe. The plate
may then be cut or drilled."

"The ideal metal of which to make
safes must be very hard to resist cut-
ting, very tough to resist breaking,
and self hardening, that is, hard be-
cause of its composition and not be-
cause of a process to which it has
been subjected. Such a metal is
manganese steel (there is no other),
and safes and vaults of it are now
being made. This wonderful steel
was discovered by scientific investiga-
tion at about the time (some twenty-
three years ago) when burglars be-
gan using nitroglycerine in safe break-
ing. Science therefore has not done
more for the burglar than it has for
the banker."

"To correct minor points it may be
said that the security of a burglar
proof safe does not at all depend on
the hinge of the door. With the hinge
removed it is just as secure."

"A safe cannot be made of one piece
of rolled steel or iron.

Boston & Maine R. R.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT
In Effect June 25, 1906EASTERN DIVISION
Trains Leave Portsmouth

For Boston—3.20, 5.35, 6.30, 7.30, 7.55, 8.15, 10.55, 11.05 a. m., 1.48, 1.58, 2.21, 3.00, 5.00, 6.35, 7.28 p. m.
Sunday, 3.20, 5.16, 6.35, 8.00 a. m., 2.21, 5.00, 6.55 p. m.
For Portland—7.35, 9.55, 10.45, 11.25 a. m., 2.25, 5.22, 8.50, 11.35 p. m. Sunday *8.30, 10.45 a. m., 8.50, 11.35 p. m.
For Wells Beach—7.35, 9.55 a. m., 2.55, *5.22 p. m. *Sunday *8.30 a. m.

For Old Orchard—7.35, 9.55 a. m., 2.55, *5.22 p. m. Sunday *8.30 a. m.
For North Conway—9.55, 11.11 a. m., 3.07 p. m.
For Somersworth—4.50, *7.35, *9.45, 9.55, 11.11 a. m., *2.48, 3.07, *5.22, 5.30 p. m.
For Rochester—7.35, *9.45, 9.55, 11.11 a. m., *2.48, 3.07, *5.22, 5.30 p. m.

For Dover—4.50, 7.35, 9.45, 12.15 a. m., 2.48, 5.22, 8.52 p. m. Sunday 8.30, 9.30, 10.48 a. m., 1.25, 5.00, 8.52 p. m.
For North Hampton and Hampton—6.30, 7.30, 7.54, 8.15, 11.05 a. m., 1.58, *2.21, 5.00, 6.35 p. m. Sunday, 8.00 a. m., 2.21, 5.00, 6.55 p. m.

For Greenland—7.35, 8.15, 11.05 a. m., 5.00, 6.35 p. m. Sunday, 8.00 a. m., 5.00, 6.55 p. m.

Trains for Portsmouth
Leave Boston—3.55, 7.30, 8.50, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.10 a. m., 1.00, 1.40, 3.15, 3.30, 4.45, 6.00, 7.40, 10.00 p. m. Sunday, 4.00, 8.20, 9.00, 10.30 a. m., 6.30, 7.00, 10.00 p. m.

Leave Portland—1.20, 3.50, 9.09 a. m., 12.45, 1.35, 6.00, *8.00 p. m. Sunday 1.20, 3.50 a. m., 12.45, *5.00, *5.45, *8.00 p. m.

Leave Old Orchard—9.09 a. m., 12.48, 1.53, *3.52, *6.21, *8.17 p. m. Sunday *5.18, *6.06, *8.17 p. m.

Leave North Conway—7.38, 10.43 a. m., 3.21 p. m.

Leave Rochester—7.22, 9.47 a. m., 12.58, 5.34 p. m. Sunday, 7.09 a. m.

Leave Somersworth—6.55, 7.31, *8.15, 10.00, *10.08 a. m., 1.11, 5.48 p. m. Sunday, *12.30, 4.12 p. m.

Leave Dover—6.55, 8.56, 10.24 a. m., 1.10, 4.25, 6.30, 9.20 p. m. Sunday 7.30 a. m., 12.15, 1.50, 4.25, 9.20 p. m.

Leave Hampton—7.47, 9.22, 10.06, 11.59 a. m., 2.21, 4.26, 6.34, 9.16, 7.21 p. m. Sunday 6.14, 10.06 a. m., 12.02, 7.59 p. m.

Leave North Hampton—7.52, 9.28, 10.11, 11.55 a. m., 2.30, 4.31, 5.05, 6.21, 7.28 p. m. Sunday 6.19, 10.12 a. m., 12.00, 8.05 p. m.

Leave Greenland—7.59, 9.35 a. m., 12.01, 2.36, 5.11, 6.27 p. m. Sunday 6.21, 10.18 a. m., 12.15, 8.10 p. m.

SOUTHERN DIVISION
Portsmouth Branch
Trains leave the following stations for Manchester, Concord and intermediate stations:

Portsmouth—8.30 a. m., 12.40, 5.25 p. m.
Greenland Village—8.39 a. m., 12.48, 5.33 p. m.

Rockingham Junction—9.05 a. m., 1.02, 5.58 p. m.
Epping—9.20 a. m., 1.16, 6.14 p. m.
Raymond—9.31 a. m., 1.27, 6.25 p. m.

Returning leave,
Concord—7.45, 10.25 a. m., 3.30 p. m.
Manchester—8.32, 11.10 a. m., 4.20 p. m.

Raymond—9.08, 11.18 a. m., 5.02 p. m.
Epping—9.20 a. m., 12.00 m., 5.15 p. m.
Rockingham Junction—9.47 a. m., 12.16, 5.55 p. m.

Greenland Village—10.01 a. m., 12.28, 6.08 p. m.

Trains connect at Rockingham Junction for Exeter, Haverhill, Lawrence and Boston. Trains connect at Manchester and Concord for Plymouth, Woodsville, Lancaster, St. Johnsbury, Newport, Vt., Montreal and the west.

* Via Dover and Western Division
North Hampton only.

Information Given, Through Tickets Sold and Baggage Checked to All Points in the United States and Canada.

Dana B. Cutter, Ticket Agent.
D. J. FLANDERS, G. P. and T. A.

YORK HARBOR & BEACH R. R.
Leave Portsmouth—8.20, 11.15 a. m., 12.45, 3.15, 4.55, 6.15 p. m.
Leave York Beach—6.45, 9.50 a. m., 12.05, 1.23, 4.05, 5.50 p. m.
Leave York Harbor—6.53, 9.58, 12.11 a. m., 1.20, 4.12, 5.58 p. m.

Dana B. Cutter, Ticket Agent.
D. J. FLANDERS, G. P. and T. A.

Portsmouth Electric Railway

In Effect Sunday, June 24, 1906

Main Line

Leave Portsmouth (Market Square) for Lang's Corner (Wallis Sands and North Rye Beach), Cable Road (Jennett Beach), Rye Beach, Little Boars Head and Hampton Beach, connecting for Salisbury Beach, Amesbury, Newburyport, Haverhill and points south and west at 7.05 a. m., 8.05, 8.33, 9.05, 9.35 a. m., and half hourly until 9.05 p. m., Saturdays only 9.35 p. m., Wednesdays and Saturdays only *10.05 p. m., and *11.05 p. m. For Cable Road only at *8.35 a. m. For North Hampton at 6.35 a. m. For Rye Beach P. O. only at *6.45 a. m. For Little Boars Head only at 10.05 p. m. Sundays only. 7.35 a. m. for Little Boars Head and North Hampton. The 5.35 a. m., 7.05, 9.05, 9.35, 11.35 a. m. 1.05 p. m., 2.35, 4.05, 6.35, 9.05 p. m. cars make close connections for North Hampton.

Returning—Leave North Beach (E. H. & A. Junction) at 8.05 a. m., 9.05, 9.35, 10.05, 10.35 a. m., and half hourly until 10.05 p. m. Saturdays only 10.35 p. m. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 11.05 p. m. Thursdays and Sundays only at 12.05 a. m.

Leave Hampton Beach 20 minutes earlier than above times.
Leave Cable Road *6.10 a. m. Leave Rye Beach P. O. *7.25 a. m. Leave Little Boars Head 10.35 p. m., except Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Plains Loop

Via Middle Street and Via Islington Street—Leave Portsmouth (Market Square) at *6.35 a. m., 7.05, 7.35 a. m. and half hourly until 10.05 p. m., 11.05, 11.35, 11.55 p. m. Cars leaving Market Square hourly from 6.35 a. m. to 10.35 p. m. connect for Exeter. Via Middle Street only, 10.35 p. m. Sundays.

Last cars each night run to car barn only.

Christian Shore Loop

Via Market Street and Via Islington Street—Leave Portsmouth (Market Square) at *6.35 a. m., 7.05, 7.35 a. m. and half hourly until 10.05 p. m., 11.05, 11.35, 11.55 p. m.

Cars via Islington street arrive at and leave B. & M. Station, corner Deer and Vaughan streets, 10 minutes later than Market Square.

Cars via Market street arrive at and leave B. & M. Station, corner Deer and Vaughan streets, 4 minutes later than Market Square.

Last cars each night run to car barn only.

*Makes no connection beyond Hampton.

*Omitted holidays.
Runs to North Beach Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Omitted Sundays.
City Office No. 5 Congress Block Portsmouth. Telephone call—233.

D. J. FLANDERS,

Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Agent.

WINSLOW T. PERKINS,

Superintendent.

U. S. Navy Yard Ferry

TIME TABLE.

October 1 Until March 31.

Leaves Navy Yard—8.20, 8.40, 9.15, 10.00, 10.30, 11.15, 11.45 a. m., 1.35, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 4.35, 5.00, 5.50, *7.45 p. m. Sundays, 10.00, 10.15 a. m.; 12.15, 12.35 p. m. Holidays, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a. m.

Leaves Portsmouth—8.30, 8.50, 9.30, 10.15, 11.00, 11.30 a. m.; 12.15, 1.45, 2.30, 3.30, 4.23, 4.45, 5.30, 6.00, *10.00 p. m. Sundays, 10.01 a. m.; 12.05, 12.25, 12.45 p. m. Holidays, 10.00, 11.00 a. m.; 12.00 p. m.

*Wednesdays and Saturdays.
C. P. REES,
Captain, U. S. N. Captain of the Yard

Approved: W. W. MEAD,
Captain, U. S. N., Commandant.

S. G. LONDRES
10 Cent Cigar
Has No Equal.
S. GRYZMISH,
MANUFACTURER

With increased facilities, a subscriber is again prepared to take charge of and keep in order such lots in any of the counties of the city as may be turned to his care. He will also give careful attention to the turning and grading of them, due to the clearing of monuments and headstones, and the removal of boulders. In addition to work at the cemetery he will do grading and grading in the city.

Cemeteries for sale, also Loan and Trust. Orders let for his residence, corner of Third and Avenue and South Street, or by mail to Oliver W. Ham, of Market St., with prompt attention.

M. J. GRAFFIN

TIME TABLE

Portsmouth, Dover and York St. Ry.

In effect Thursday, June 28, 1906

Ferry leaves Portsmouth, connect-

with cars:

For Eliot and Dover—6.55, 7.55, 8.55, 9.25 a. m., and half hourly until 7.55 p. m., then 8.55, 9.55 and *10.55 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 7.55 a. m.
*For Kennard's Corner only.

For South Berwick and York Beach via Rosemary—6.55, 7.55 a. m. and hourly until 7.55 p. m. Sundays—First trip 7.55 a. m.

For Kittery and Kittery Point—6.25, 6.55 a. m., and half-hourly until 10.55 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 7.55 a. m.

For York Village, York Harbor and York Beach, via Kittery and Kittery Point—6.25, 6.55 a. m., and half-hourly until 7.55 p. m., then 8.25 and 9.25 p. m. Sundays—first trip at 7.55 a. m.

Cars leave Dover:

For York Beach—6.05, 7.05 a. m., and hourly until 10.05 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 8.05 a. m.

For Portsmouth, Eliot and Kittery—6.05, 7.05, 8.05, 9.05, 9.30 a. m., continuing to leave five minutes and thirty minutes past the hour until 8.05 p. m., then 9.05 and 10.05 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 8.05 a. m.

For Salmon Falls Bridge, South Berwick—6.30 a. m., and hourly until 10.30 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 8.30 a. m.

Note—Cars between Dover and Portsmouth, leaving on the half hour run through without change. Cars leaving Dover five minutes past the hour and Dover's Island on the hour make connections by changing cars at Rosemary Junction.

Leave Salmon Falls Bridge, South Berwick:

For Dover, Eliot, Portsmouth, Kittery, York Village, York Harbor and York Beach—6.00 a. m., and hourly until 10.00 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 8.00 a. m.

Note—Passengers for York change cars at South Berwick Junction. Passengers for Eliot, Portsmouth and Kittery change cars at South Berwick Junction and Rosemary Junction.

Leave York Beach:

For Dover, South Berwick (also Portsmouth and Eliot via Rosemary)—6.30 a. m., and hourly until 9.30 p. m., 10.30 p. m. to South Berwick car barn only. Sundays—First trip at 7.30 a. m.

For Portsmouth, Kittery Point and Kittery, via P. K. & V. Div.—5.15, 6.30, 7.00 a. m., and half hourly until 9.00 p. m., 10.00 p. m. to Kittery Point only. Sundays—First trip at 7.30 a. m.

Leave Sea Point, Kittery:

For Portsmouth—6.00, 6.30 a. m., and half-hourly until 10.30 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 7.30 a. m.

Leave Rosemary Junction, Eliot:

For Portsmouth and Kittery—6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 9.55 a. m., continuing to leave thirty minutes and fifty-five minutes past the hour until 8.30 p. m., then 9.30 and 10.30 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 8.30 a. m.

Close connections can be made between Dover and York Beach via Eliot, Kittery and Kittery Point.

W. G. McLEON, Gen. Mgr.
Tel. Call—575 Portsmouth.

BUY THE BEST

Lime and Cement

500 Barrels Atlas Portland Cement
500 Rosedale
500 Best Quality Extra Wood

Burnt Lump Lime, For Sale By
JOHN H. BROUGHTON,
68 DANIEL ST.

Cemetery Lots
Cared For and Tending Done.

With increased facilities, a subscriber is again prepared to take charge of and keep in order such lots in any of the counties of the city as may be turned to his care. He will also give careful attention to the turning and grading of them, due to the clearing of monuments and headstones, and the removal of boulders. In addition to work at the cemetery he will do grading and grading in the city.

Cemeteries for sale, also Loan and Trust. Orders let for his residence, corner of Third and Avenue and South Street, or by mail to Oliver W. Ham, of Market St., with prompt attention.

M. J. GRAFFIN

RIGID COURT ETIQUETTE

Instances Taken From Spanish and English Records.

RICHELIEU'S RECEPTION

Grandees Who Could Stand Uncov-

ered Before the King—Trouble in Damping a King's Fire Made to Have Caused Philip III's Death—Carried to Extremes in Spain.

In all that affected the royal prerogative, or her own personal sovereignty, Queen Elizabeth was most scrupulous and exacting, and yet the etiquette of the English court was regarded as clemency itself compared with that of the court of Spain. Of all its ceremonial observances none is more generally known than the right claimed by the grandees of Spain to appear covered before the King.

This privilege was characterized by many nice gradations, which had a particular meaning for those who were to the manner born. For three grandees who covered their heads before addressing the King; while those of another grade only put on their hats after they had spoken, and while waiting for the King's answer. Again, there were others whose privilege only permitted them to cover when they had made their last bow, and again mingled with the train of courtiers. It has been naively suggested by an English writer that this form of etiquette was intended to show that "the grandees were not so much subjected to the King as to the rest of the nation," an explanation which would certainly be scoffed by all true Spaniards of whatever rank.

Although the etiquette of the Spanish court was often misunderstood and misrepresented by other countries it was universally regarded as a code of the most fastidious and exacting kind. Says the London Globe, Pepsy says of the Spanish King that "he do nothing but under some ridiculous form or other," but he omits to tell us how the indifference shown by Charles II. to the "regulated formalities of court etiquette" gave the Spanish Ambassador many advantages. All such formalities have presented features naturally seized upon by the satirist.

It is related that Philip III. died of a fever caused by a chill, taken after being overcooled by a large wood fire in the palace. As to the fact there is perhaps little reasonable doubt, but when we come to the embroidered with which it is set forth as an "anecdote," we have to receive them with the usual grain of salt. For according to this version, although the King was almost suffocated by the heat, his "grandeur" would not permit him to leave his chair.

It was against the etiquette for any servant to enter the apartment, and when the King ordered one of the grandees present to damp down the fire, the courtier was compelled to decline, because he was forbidden by the etiquette to perform such a function. The duke upon whom this duty devolved was unfortunately absent, and so the poor King had to endure his sufferings "rather than to derogate his dignity" by removing himself from the cause.

Formidable as was the etiquette of courts, its extreme expression seems to have been reserved for Ambassadors and Envoys in foreign countries. Jealous for the dignity of their several masters, these high functionaries were in continual conflict as to some special privilege or knotty point of precedence. The tenacity with which such matters were argued and insisted on generally appears to have been in inverse proportion to the value of the subject in dispute.

An amusing instance of this kind is recorded in our own archives. In 1424 Lords Holland and Carlisle arrived in Paris as special Ambassadors to treat for the marriage of Charles I. with Henrietta Maria. But before any negotiations could be opened our Ambassadors were already ruffled by doubts as to the manner in which Cardinal Richelieu would receive them. It transpired that he "could not give them the right hand in his own house" because he did not show that honor to the Ambassador of the King of Spain. But in reconducting his English visitors out of his room his Eminence consented to walk further with them than he was accustomed to do.

"This was gracious, but insufficient. Then the happy thought occurred to them that if the Cardinal would but 'feign himself sick' the difficulty might be overcome. Whereupon Richelieu at once 'went to bed,' the Ambassadors were admitted to his chamber and the bramble in the thorny hedge of etiquette being thus removed the treaty itself was at last despatched.

A German Wedding Custom.

In Germany what is known as a pay wedding is occasionally celebrated, at which the bride receives her guests with a basin before her, and each person entering puts a jewel, a silver spoon or a piece of money in it. In some parts of Germany the rule is that the expenses of the marriage feast shall be met by each guest paying for what he eats or drinks. The prices paid for viands and drinks are high, and the young couple often make a handsome profit out of their wedding, realizing a sum quite sufficient to start them in life. Some times as many as 300 guests are present at such weddings.

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FIXING ROYAL MARRIAGES.

Bismarck's Trick to Harry German Crown Prince's Decision.

The matter of selecting a suitable wife for a royal prince is one of varying difficulties, says London Tit-Bits, and, manifestly, the nearer to the throne the prince happens to be the greater are the difficulties of those upon whom the task devolves, and the less likely the prince is to be allowed a voice in the matter, though he may, as he sometimes does, enhance the troubles of his advisers by rejecting their suggestions.

A royal marriage is generally considered to have considerable political influence, although history rather discounts the idea, and perhaps the last things considered are the personal charms of princesses. In very many cases, indeed, a vague idea of whom a prince shall eventually marry is affixed at while he is still in the nursery, and it is quite impossible to say whether the selected princess gives promise of being suitable in the way of disposition and character.

The question of religion, in fact, sometimes proves a very great difficulty in arranging royal marriages. It is practically inevitable that a princess who marries a monarch, an heir apparent, or an heir presumptive should embrace her future husband's faith, even though the Pope should grant a dispensation freeing her from the obligation, with the agreement that male issue should be brought up in the father's faith. The Empress of Russia, it will be remembered, entered the Greek Church prior to her marriage with the Czar.

The characteristic obstinacy of the German Emperor made the difficulty of finding a wife for him an exceedingly delicate matter, and Prince Bismarck, who was trusted with the task, scarcely enjoyed the honor. A "fall down eminently suitable princess" was proposed to Prince William, as he was, and his father, at that time the Crown Prince Frederick, used every means to induce him to name one of them, but all in vain.

The Prince was still as far as ever from making up his mind when Bismarck took a hand in the game. So far he had acted through others, but now he called a family council and, relying on the Prince's antipathy toward himself, which was marked even in those days, he deprecated the suggestion that his Highness should marry the Princess Augusta, giving more or less shallow reasons, and emphatically urging the claims of another Princess. Some of Bismarck's remarks about the Princess Augusta so aroused the Prince's ire that he broke up the meeting by leaving the room, banging the door as he went. He had never seen the Princess at that time and his anger was merely the outcome of his jealousy. But shortly afterward he made a point of meeting the Princess, on an occasion Bismarck had already arranged, and when next the question of his marriage was broached he announced his intention of marrying the charming princess who is the present Empress, Princess Augusta of Schleswig-Holstein.

It is said that Bismarck's unfavorable opinion of the princess had no little influence in causing William III. to "drop the plot" on ascending to the throne, or of course Bismarck was not the man to admit that he had tricked Prince William.

King Edward's marriage was rendered easy of arrangement by the beauty and charming disposition of Princess Alexandra of Denmark. In fact, the marriage may be said to have arranged itself. They had met and played together as children, and thereafter the young prince always evinced an interest in the Princess. When he reached the age of nineteen, Queen Victoria proposed a German princess for his consort, but Prince Edward had tender recollections of the sweet Princess Alexandra, and he decided he would like to meet her again before accepting his august mother's suggestion. A meeting on the Continent was therefore brought about and on the Prince returning to London the engagement was formally announced.

Cause of Coughing in Church.

Coughing is one of the nuisances that no one has been able to abolish in churches or in theaters. A physician, however, asserts that the coughing nuisance is a mere question of acoustics.

"There is a subtle connection between the ear and throat," he said. "When the ear is strained the throat is affected and a cough is the result."

"When we can hear perfectly in church or theater it never occurs to us to cough; but when we bend forward straining every nerve to catch the actor's or preacher's muffled syllables, we find ourselves coughing every little while."

"Build auditoriums with perfect acoustic properties and I warrant that the thunderous choruses of coughs so common now among us will be no more heard."

City Bred Children.

A London scientist says that life in a metropolis makes young children sharp but not clever; that it often destroys their chance of ever being clever, for it hastens the development of the brain unnaturally; it makes them superficial, alert, but not observant, excitable, but without one spark of enthusiasm; they are apt to grow blasé, fickle, discontented; they see more things than the country-bred child, but not such interesting things; they do not properly see anything, for

THE HERALD.

MINIATURE ALMANAC
JULY 17

SUN RISES 4:23 MOON RISES 11:25 A. M.
SUN SETS 7:13 FULL MOON 18:15 A. M.
EQUINOX OF DAY 14:06

New Moon, July 21st, 7h. 30m., morning, E.
First Quarter, July 24th, 2h. 50m., evening, E.
Full Moon, August 4th, 8h. 00m., morning, W.
Last Quarter, August 11th, 9h. 45m., evening, E.



TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1906.

THE TEMPERATURE

The record-breaking temperature of ninety-four degrees above zero was recorded at THE HERALD office at two o'clock this afternoon.

LOCAL DASHES

The bath house is well patronized. The Summer hotel proprietor smiles.

July has certainly been a typical Summer month.

Citizens are mending the lost street sprinklers.

Peaches and red bananas command very high prices.

The state political situation is decidedly interesting.

The city council meets on Wednesday of next week.

The board of assessors will hold a meeting this evening.

Mrs. Leslie Carter is still very much in the public eye.

The St. Swiftn's day weather prediction was a good one.

Have your shoes repaired by John Mot, 34 Congress street.

Old York has furnished another grist of lively news items.

The police have not had a particularly busy Summer thus far.

York is furnishing more than its share of exciting news stories.

There will be a probate court session in this city next Tuesday.

The Wentworth at New Castle seems to be a most popular hostelry.

Portsmouth is watching the political mix-up in this state with interest.

The grief felt for Rev. Fr. Finnigan was fully attested at the funeral.

A party will go from this city this week to see the fight at Old Orchard.

Today is the anniversary of the execution of Charlotte Corday in 1793.

Lobsters are steadily becoming scarcer and as steadily advancing in price.

Our old friend, Minton the Marvel, has been at Paragon Park, Nantasket Beach.

The Boston Yacht Club fleet had a pretty spectacle at the Isles of Shoals.

These old rivals, Portsmouth and Kittery, will meet on the diamond next Saturday.

The Isles of Shoals hotels have found it impossible to accommodate all the would-be guests.

The automobile owner figures less frequently in the public prints than the motor boat man.

At its next meeting, the city council should consider plans for the celebration of Peace day.

The present month ends the brief trout fishing season in all but three counties of this state.

On Friday of this week the Salvation Army opens its ten days' series of meetings at Old Orchard.

Brewster's Illustrated Souvenir of the Isles of Shoals. Price reduced to 15 cents. Hoyt and Dow.

The almanacs predict "sultry, sweltering weather" until tomorrow, when a "cool period" is announced to begin.

York Beach and Hampton Beach had their first drowning accidents of the season within four days of each other.

Kittery Point people say that that attractive village never enjoyed such popularity as a Summer resort as has fallen to its lot this year.

A bargain sale will not go off better for the making of the goods to look cheap. Make the goods look their best—worth every cent you can then make the price look cheap.

Civil service examinations are to be held July 25 for a postman in the Indian service at \$500 a year and a planning mill foreman at the Leachworth, Kans., penitentiary at \$100 a month. July 21 there will be an examination for some 100 inspectors of meat products at \$1000 per annum.

NOTICE

Storer Relief Corps will hold its annual picnic on Thursday, July 19, at Sagamore grove; bring bowls and spoons. Picnickers will leave on the 10.05 car. Friends invited.

WILL NOT TALK

Sheriff George O. Athorne Does Not Care To Discuss Seizure

Sheriff George O. Athorne was seen by a Herald reporter today (Tuesday) and was questioned regarding the report that the Atlantic Shore line is to contest the seizure of a car from the company's car on Badger's Island Saturday night.

The Sheriff refused to talk, other than to say that he had libeled the goods and that he would let the law take its course, the same as in any other case.

It is understood that most of the seized cars consigned to the dockyards at York.

As yet, no one has appeared to claim any of the cars now in the commissary department at the Sheriff's residence in Elliot.

STRUCTURAL IRON

For Light and Power Company Brought by Schooner Madagascar.

The Schooner Madagascar, Capt. O'Brien, arrived this (Tuesday) morning from the dock, with structural iron for the Rockingham County Light and Power Company, in the shape of a coal boiler, digger and other apparatus.

The schooner was docked at the company's wharf by the tug M. Mitchell Davis and the iron, sixty tons in weight, will be discharged and then installed.

It will be necessary to arrange a cradle for the boiler as some of the pieces for the vessel's hold weigh eight tons. The most modern appliances for discharging coal are to be set up.

PERSONALS

Miss Blanche Fisher is passing a few days at Goldsboro.

Eugene Hoyt, formerly driver of the chemical engine, has removed his family to Kittery.

Mr. and Mrs. John L. Vennard have returned from a sojourn at the Sea View House, York Beach.

Mrs. Percy Deconroy of New York is visiting her mother, Mrs. Michael Hurley of Hampton street.

Mr. and Mrs. Moses Perkins of Effingham are passing a few days at Coker's Hotel, Hampton Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Collins of Springfield, Mass., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Martin McLean of Fleet street.

Mrs. Thomas D. Noyes is today (Monday) entertaining the King's Daughters of the North Church at her Summer home at Walter Sands.

Miss Minnie Donovan of Boston, a native of this city, is one of the guests who will enjoy a Shakespearean tour as a result of the Boston American contest.

Merle Whitcomb, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred B. Whitcomb, who is passing his vacation at Thomaston Me., suffered a fracture of one arm on Monday, the result of a fall.

William A. Leary, formerly master of the steam engineering department at Portsmouth navy yard, has been passing a few days in this city. Mr. Leary is now a practicing lawyer in Boston.

Matthew Huley and Mrs. Abbie Mayhew of Newburyport, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. James Conklin of Atkinson street, returned home on Monday. They were accompanied by Miss Mary E. Conklin, who will pass a few weeks with Mrs. Mayhew.

Manning H. Philbrick, who recently received an appointment as assistant paymaster in the navy, received orders today (Monday) to report on Friday at the paymaster's school in Washington. He will remain there four months and will then receive an assignment.

George H. Nolan, formerly connected with the firm of Strue and Frisbie in the construction of the naval prison and other work in this vicinity, but who has lately been engaged as a constructing engineer for that firm near Santiago Cuba, is passing a few days in this city.

OBSEQUIES

Funeral services over the body of Walter B. Lasky were held at two o'clock this (Tuesday) afternoon from the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Lasky, 8 Wilder street. Rev. Lucius H. Thayer officiated and interment was in Harbory Grove cemetery. Undertaker O. W. Ham had charge of the funeral.

THE WEATHER FOR TOMORROW

(Special to The Herald)

Washington, July 17 Showers are indicated for Wednesday, with possibly cooler weather and fresh south to southwest winds.

Kodak Days

Are with us again. You need a Kodak wherever you roam, either at HOME or ABROAD; on the YACHT, MOTOR BOAT or AUTOMOBILE; on the COACHING PARTY or the GOLF LINKS; in the MOUNTAINS or at the SEA SHORE. By day or night you can use your KODAK with advantage to yourself and delight to all your friends. The PORTSMOUTH Kodak Store is at 6 Pleasant Street.

H. P. Montgomery,

"The Best in Music and Art."

KITTERY LETTER

Newsy Items From Across The River

HAPPENINGS IN OUR BUSY SISTER TOWN

Various Paragraphs Of Personal And Social Interest

GOSSIP OF A DAY COLLECTED BY OUR CORRESPONDENT

Kittery, July 17.

The following firms have agreed to close their stores on Wednesday afternoons at one o'clock during the months of July, August and September: C. M. Prime, Paul Brothers, Kittery Grocery Company, Cooper and Stearns, M. W. Paul, Hobbs and Stearns.

The Atlantic Shore line has engaged Judge Samuel W. Emery to contest the libel on a quantity of her seized from an express car found to York Beach on Saturday by Sheriff George O. Athorne of Elliot.

Judge Emery will claim that the seizure was entirely illegal.

The Ladies' Fancywork Club will meet this afternoon with Mrs. Joseph Fletcher.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Middleton of Little Falls, N. Y., are visiting friends in town.

Miss Amelia Remick of Malden, Mass., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Jenkins of Pleasant street.

The old coal shed on the site of the new pattern shop at the navy yard has been sold to J. C. Knight of Kittery. There were four bidders.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Cate of Amesbury, Mass., who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Blaisdell at Kittery Depot, have returned home.

Dana B. Cutter, ticket agent at the Portsmouth railroad station, has moved into the Keller house in Love lane.

Edna Gleason of Phillips, Me., who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Woods, has returned to her home, accompanied by her host and hostess in their auto.

Mrs. Cobb, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Calvin L. Hayes, has returned to her home in Iowa.

The following yachts are in port: Auxiliary three masted schooner Invincible, chartered to George Griswold Haven, Jr., of New York; new schooner Taormina, owned by William S. Eaton, Jr., of Boston; yawl Stalwart, owned by G. R. Lockwood of New York; gasoline yacht Cayuga, owned by Thomas W. Slocum of Boston; schooner Chlo, owned by William D. Turner of Boston.

The Second Christian Sunday school will hold its annual picnic at Central Park, Dover, on Thursday. A special car will leave the church at eight a. m.; returning will leave Central Park at six p. m.

The river and harbor are unusually full of floating seaweed, which detracts much from the pleasure of boating. Every eddy is packed full of the troublesome weed.

It was necessary to bring a steam drill into play to dig a hole for the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company near Williams avenue this morning, as a solid ledge was encountered.

Those who doubt the success of this season at the Summer resorts in this vicinity should visit Portsmouth station when the York Beach train is ready to pull out and see the mountain of trunks which awaits transportation to Kittery Point, York Harbor and York Beach. Every train on the branch is delayed from five to fifteen minutes.

The Second Methodist Sunday school will have its annual picnic on Wednesday at Sea Point, Cutts Island. The return trip will be by way of Rosemary.

Miss Ruth Hutchins of Portland is passing the Summer with her sister, Mrs. H. O. Farrington.

Mr. and Mrs. Fairfax Stinson of Boston are in town, the guests of Mrs. Stinson's mother, Mrs. Leach, at Kittery Depot.

E. H. Lancaster, formerly of the Snare and Triest Company, has secured a position with the John Pierce Contracting Company and left for Little Falls, N. Y., on Monday.

Kittery Point

Col. and Mrs. William E. Storer and son Carl of Portsmouth passed Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Clarkson.

Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop L. Marvin, their son Theodore and daughter Barbara, of Brookline, Mass., have taken the cottage of Capt. Charles Frisbee for the Summer.

Sherman L. Greer of Manchester, N. H., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Randall.

Keeper William C. Williams of the Boone Island light station passed Sunday ashore.

Mr. and Mrs. John Kelly of Dover passed Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. John W. Randall.

The guests at the Parkfield have added five to the fleet of boats in Pepperrell's Cove. They are the Beatrice, Harold Chambers; Betsey, R. L. Preston, You and I, D. P. Penhallow; Lark, A. D. F. Hamlin; Eaglet, W. L. Marvin.

A regular meeting of the Ladies' Aid Society will be held with Mrs. Horace M. Seaward on Wednesday evening.

The Ladies' Sewing Circle of the Congregational Church will meet this afternoon with Mrs. Charles L. Favon.

The ranks of the whooping cough victims are fortunately being thinned, but the mumps victims continue to increase in number.

Rev. V. B. Bragdon of the Pearl Street Baptist Church, Portsmouth, will occupy the pulpit of the Freewill Baptist Church on Sunday, July 22, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

PORT OF PORTSMOUTH

Arrivals At and Departures From Our Harbor July 16

Arrived

Auxiliary steam yacht Invincible. Schooner yacht Taormina. Yawl Stalwart.

Sailed

Steamer Alice Howard, Isles of Shoals and returned. Wind southerly, light.

Notes

Several loaded coasters passed west on Monday afternoon, evidently intending to harbor here at first.

The big yacht Invincible, now in port, was formerly a well known visitor here under the name of Interpid owned by Lloyd Phoenix.

The three masted schooner Theolene, commanded by Capt. Sawyer, formerly of the Lavinia M. Snow, well known at this port, has had her name changed to Lakewood. Gilchrist and Company of Belfast, Me., the Theolene's former owners, have recently launched a four sticker of the same name.

Telegraphic Shipping Notes

Boston, July 16—Arrived, large Bravo, Perth Amboy for Portsmouth.

Bath, July 16—Arrived, schooner Lizzie J. Call, Garland, Exeter.

Fire Island, July 16—Passed, barge No. 6, Portsmouth for Baltimore.

Vineyard Haven, July 16—Sailed, schooner Madagascar, Coleman, Portsmouth.

Rain is really needed.

STATE PLATFORM

Adopted at Meeting Of Lincoln Club

PROMPTLY ACCEPTED BY WINSTON CHURCHILL

Antagonism To The Various Evils Now Said To Exist

ENFORCEMENT OF LIQUOR AND ANTI-GAMBLING LAWS DEMANDED

At a meeting held at Concord on Monday, the Lincoln Republican Club adopted a platform and its candidate for governor, Winston Churchill, promptly accepted it. The following are the political principles of the club:

I. Laws (1) for prohibiting the giving of free railroad transportation under any device of passes, mileage books or special contracts, to delegates to political conventions, governmental officials, or any other persons not properly entitled thereto; (2) for the election of railroad commissioners by the people, and (3) for the ascertainment of the true value of the property of the railroads and of the other public service companies within the state which shall furnish a just basis for taxation.

II. A corrupt practices act for securing honest elections which shall prohibit political contributions by corporations and require publicity of campaign receipts and expenditures by committees, candidates and individuals.

III. A law suppressing the evils of lobbying by requiring the public registration of attorneys and agents, and the publication of their fees, and of all other expenditures made to secure or defeat legislation.

IV. A primary election law which shall permit the members of all political parties to nominate candidates for office by direct vote.

V. A law creating a commission to revise the tax laws of the state and to report to the Legislature what amendments of these laws are now necessary and proper to equalize the burdens of taxation.

VI. A stringent enforcement of the conditions attached to liquor licenses in towns and cities where licenses exist and a like rigid enforcement of the provisions of the prohibitory law in all towns and cities adopting the prohibitory system.

VII. The enforcement of the present laws against gambling, including bookmaking at the Salem race track and elsewhere, and the passage of such additional laws as may be necessary.

In his letter of acceptance Mr. Churchill says:

"I subscribe without reservation to the several propositions today set forth by the Lincoln Republican Club of New Hampshire and would suggest that they be submitted to the other candidates for governor. If they will all assent the success of the cause is assured and that is more to me than any personal consideration. In such event, if thought desirable, I would gladly efface myself in behalf of such one of the other candidates as the Lincoln Club saw fit to endorse."

(Signed) Winston Churchill.

HORSE WAS FRIGHTENED

Animal Owned by James Pickering of Newington Bolted

A horse owned by James Pickering of Newington, attached to a light wagon in which were two ladies, took fright on Maplewood avenue on Monday evening and bolted. The cause of his fright was the breaking of a portion of the harness, which allowed the carriage to run against his heels.

The animal kicked the dashboard several times and when near the Maplewood avenue bridge forced both hind legs over the crossbar. One leg was quite badly cut.

One of the ladies in the wagon leaped into the street, but was fortunately not hurt. The other lady remained in the wagon and finally quieted the horse. The animal's injury was not serious.

HAS PURCHASED PROPERTY

Michael Hurley, a well known employee of the steam engineering department at the navy yard, has purchased the property at the corner of Gates and Washington streets, formerly occupied by Thomas Mahoney.

GIVE ME SOME THIN UNDERWEAR



We're hearing this cry constantly these days, and we never fail to respond to the call at once.

Our lines of Breezy Underwear are very comfortable.

We've the Balbriggans, Lisle, Gauze, Linen, Mesh, etc., etc., 25c to \$2.50.

It's our variety of Underwear materials and our unusual range of sizes, coupled to our reasonable prices, that bring us such a large Underwear business.

F. W. LYDSTON & CO.,
CLOTHES AND FURNISHINGS.

AT FAY'S BIG STORE

YOU CAN FIND A BIG LINE OF SUMMER GOODS.

Men's Summer Suits in Blue and Light Grey \$10 to \$15.

Men's Negligee Shirts, white and colored, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50

Men and Boys' Light Weight Sweaters, all colors and prices

Men and Boys' Straw Hats, all styles.

A Great Variety of Men's Underwear, Hosiery, etc.

The Latest Styles in Neckwear, 25c and 50c.

We have the largest Shoe Department in the City. Every thing in Footwear for Men, Women and Children.

W. H. FAY,

3 Congress St. Portsmouth, N. H.

A. O. Caswell, Bottler,

12 1-2 Porter St. Telephone Connection

IS WHERE YOU CAN FIND THE FOLLOWING GOODS:

Eldredge's 11sener Lager, Half Stock Ale, Cream Ale.

Frank Jones Golden Ale, Homestead Ale, Stock Porter, Nourishing Stout, India Pale Ale.

Portsmouth Brewing Co.'s Portsburger Lager, Sparkling Ale, Hal Stock Ale, Stock Porter, India Pale Ale.

Schlitz Lager (Budweiser Brewery Bottling.)

Ales, Lager and Porter by the 1/4 keg. Wines and Liquors. Soda Siphons and Tanks.

PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN FAMILY TRADE.

76° Gasoline
IN ANY QUANTITY.

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A Pure Beverage, Especially Adapted For Sickness. All First-class Dealers Keep It

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